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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 28, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ED PERLMUTTER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, You were working on us before we even knew to look for You. You have put people, situations, and events in our lives to draw us to yourself, that we would come to know You and appreciate Your steadfast love for us.

Continue to open our eyes that we may see Your masterful hand at work. As we gaze about us, may we look with Your eyes to see how You are reflected in the faces of those who share in creation with us.

Give us the insight to understand how certain challenges we have faced have strengthened us to serve You better, to understand that our pain has given us empathy that we would be better suited to attend to the suffering of others.

Enable us to seize the opportunities You have put before us that allow us to participate in Your creative purpose, to appreciate and respect Your willingness to trust us with your handiwork.

In responding to You, may we prove to be good and faithful stewards in the care and tending of the gracious gifts we have received by Your hand.

We offer this prayer in Your most holy name.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COHEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will take this occasion to update the Speaker's announced policies of January 4, 2021, regarding the requirement to wear masks in the Hall of the House during the coronavirus pandemic.

Consistent with updated guidance from the Attending Physician, the Chair wishes to inform Members that masks are no longer required in the Hall of the House. The Chair would further note that all Members and staff may continue to wear masks at their discretion. This announcement is incorporated within the policy on conduct during a covered period of January 4, 2021, and supersedes all other announced policies that are in conflict.

The Chair appreciates the attention of Members to this matter and expects Members to continue to respect the health and safety of other Members and staff during this ongoing pandemic.

demic, including by following current and future guidance of the Attending Physician with respect to masks, social distancing, and other COVID-related health and safety protocols.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT ZELENSKY

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, last week, I led a bipartisan group to visit Lithuania and the OSCE meeting in Vienna, Austria.

In Lithuania, we met with the leaders and assured them of America's Article 5 responsibilities and commitments in case Russia comes into Lithuania. They are very concerned.

We met with our troops, who are 6 kilometers away from Russian troops stationed in Belarus. We then went to the OSCE in Vienna, and we led a strong response to support Ukraine and oppose an unbelievable invasion by the cruel Vladimir Putin.

The European community is united, except for Russia and Belarus, in opposing the intrusion. Vladimir Putin is not operating in a rational manner. His KGB history and his extreme response to COVID have driven him to a delusional, paranoid, and dangerous state. It concerns all.

I appreciate the actions of our President in supporting our country. I support President Zelensky, who is the Maccabee of his era, but the candle has only lasted so long. We need to get him more oil.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H1151

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE MEANS NATIONAL SECURITY

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, right now, we are witnessing the violent acts of a Russian dictator in Eastern Europe. Vladimir Putin is attempting to rehang the Iron Curtain, murdering innocent women and children who stand in his path.

To help put an end to the war, America must stand united with the free people of Ukraine and continue to provide them with the lethal aid that they need to defend themselves.

It is time for the United States to stop the flow of Russian oil to the rest of the world and impose harsh sanctions against Russia and its leaders. Vladimir Putin and corrupt Russian oligarchs must know that they will pay a steep price for their unwarranted aggression. It is time for President Biden to allow for America to become energy independent again and share our resources across the world.

Energy independence means national security. Now is the time to promote American energy, and now is the time to stand with the Ukrainian people.

HONORING IOWA STATE WRESTLING CHAMPIONS

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of seven young men from Iowa's Second Congressional District.

Timothy Koester of Bettendorf, Marcel Lopez of New London, Hunter Garvin of Iowa City West, Eric Kinkaid of Camanche, Blaine Frazier and C.J. Walrath of Burlington Notre Dame, and Ben Kueter of Iowa City earned the title of State champion at the Iowa State wrestling championships earlier this month.

Wrestling holds a special place in the homes of many across Iowa, and these young men should be incredibly proud of their achievements. Through hard work and dedication, these student-athletes were able to dominate their competition and bring home victory to their school, family, and community.

These young men proved that the possibilities are endless if you work hard enough. Congratulations to all of our State champions.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION FAILURES

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, President Zelensky of Ukraine is a rock-ribbed leader who will fight and deliver for his country, and Americans are standing with the Ukrainians, who are fighting so bravely for their country.

It is damning that Americans can't say the same for the person who is supposed to be the leader of the free world as we can for President Zelensky.

Our leader kneecapped American energy production by eliminating the Keystone XL pipeline and empowered Putin by waiving sanctions on the Nord Stream 2 pipeline in Europe. Due to that abysmal decision, the U.S. is now explicitly not targeting Russia's energy sector with sanctions. It is as if he wanted America to be dependent on Putin and autocrats in Russia indefinitely.

We could have done more to stop what has happened in Ukraine. Americans support the Ukrainians and want to see a change in our energy policy. What is happening now is damaging our country and our standing in the free world.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1447

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of New York) at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRES- SIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 321) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 321

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2021.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On July 1, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation that es-

tablished the Women's Army Corps (referred to in this section as the "WAC") as a component in the Army. The WAC was converted from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (referred to in this section as the "WAAC"), which had been created in 1942 without official military status. First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of the National Council of Negro Women, advocated for the admittance of African-American women into the newly formed WAC to serve as officers and enlisted personnel.

(2) Dubbed "10 percenters", the recruitment of African-American women to the WAAC was limited to 10 percent of the population of the WAAC to match the proportion of African-Americans in the national population. Despite an Executive order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941 banning racial discrimination in civilian defense industries, the Armed Forces remained segregated. Enlisted women served in segregated units, participated in segregated training, lived in separate quarters, ate at separate tables in mess halls, and used segregated recreational facilities. Officers received their officer candidate training in integrated units but lived under segregated conditions. Specialist and technical training schools were integrated in 1943. During World War II, a total of 6,520 African-American women served in the WAAC and the WAC.

(3) After several units of White women were sent to serve in the European Theater of Operations (referred to in this section as the "ETO") during World War II, African-American organizations advocated for the War Department to extend the opportunity to serve overseas to African-American WAC units.

(4) In November 1944, the War Department approved sending African-American women to serve in Europe. A battalion of all African-American women drawn from the WAC, the Army Service Forces, and the Army Air Forces was created and designated as the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (referred to in this section as the "6888th"), which was nicknamed the "Six Triple Eight".

(5) Army officials reported a shortage of qualified postal officers within the ETO, which resulted in a backlog of undelivered mail. As Allied forces drove across Europe, the ever-changing locations of servicemembers hampered the delivery of mail to those servicemembers. Because 7,000,000 civilians and military personnel from the United States served in the ETO, many of those individuals had identical names. For example, 7,500 such individuals were named Robert Smith. One general predicted that the backlog in Birmingham, England, would take 6 months to process and the lack of reliable mail service was hurting morale.

(6) In February 1945, the 6888th arrived in Birmingham. Upon their arrival, the 6888th found warehouses filled with millions of pieces of mail intended for members of the Armed Forces, United States Government personnel, and Red Cross workers serving in the ETO.

(7) The 6888th created effective processes and filing systems to track individual servicemembers, organize "undeliverable" mail, determine the intended recipient for insufficiently addressed mail, and handle mail addressed to servicemembers who had died. Adhering to their motto of "No mail, low morale", the women processed an average of 65,000 pieces of mail per shift and cleared the 6-month backlog of mail within 3 months.

(8) The 6888th traveled to Rouen, France, in May 1945 and worked through a separate

backlog of undelivered mail dating back as far as 3 years.

(9) At the completion of their mission, the unit returned to the United States. The 6888th was discontinued on March 9, 1946, at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey.

(10) The accomplishments of the 6888th in Europe encouraged the General Board, United States Forces, European Theater of Operations to adopt the following premise in their study of the WAC issued in December 1945: "[T]he national security program is the joint responsibility of all Americans irrespective of color or sex" and "the continued use of colored, along with white, female military personnel is required in such strength as is proportionately appropriate to the relative population distribution between colored and white races".

(11) With the exception of smaller units of African-American nurses who served in Africa, Australia, and England, the 6888th was the only African-American Women's Army Corps unit to serve overseas during World War II.

(12) The members of the "Six Triple Eight" received the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal for their service.

(13) In 2019, the Army awarded the 6888th the Meritorious Unit Commendation.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design in honor of the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion (commonly known as the "Six Triple Eight") in recognition of—

(1) the pioneering military service of those women;

(2) the devotion to duty of those women; and

(3) the contributions made by those women to increase the morale of all United States personnel stationed in the European Theater of Operations during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After the award of the gold medal under subsection (a), the medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where the medal shall be available for display, as appropriate, and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available elsewhere, particularly at—

(A) appropriate locations associated with the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion;

(B) the Women in Military Service for America Memorial;

(C) the United States Army Women's Museum;

(D) the National World War II Museum and Memorial;

(E) the National Museum of the United States Army; and

(F) any other location determined appropriate by the Smithsonian Institution.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3 at a price sufficient to

cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDALS.—Medals struck under this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The 855 women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, better known as the Six Triple Eight, were given a mission to sort a 2-year backlog of mail consisting of millions of letters. But these women did more than just sort and distribute this backlog in record time. As the largest contingent of African-American women to serve overseas during World War II, the Six Triple Eight demonstrated successfully that African-American women could and should be included in the ranks of the military.

Throughout their time overseas, the Six Triple Eight had a motto: "No mail, low morale." Beginning in February 1945, with their arrival in Birmingham, England, the Six Triple Eight perfected their sorting processes, setting up three 8-hour shifts running 7 days a week. At peak efficiency, they processed for delivery 65,000 pieces of mail per shift.

Army leadership estimated it would take between 6 months and a year to clear the backlog of mail. The women of the Six Triple Eight did it in 3 months.

The Six Triple Eight were then moved to Rouen, France, where they continued their mission, often working in cold, dark, and damp conditions and

alongside German prisoners of war and French civilians.

Finally, this group of women was moved to Paris, where they remained, sorting and distributing mail to American troops through May 1946. In all, the Six Triple Eight were estimated to have distributed 17 million pieces of mail.

Yet, despite their important contributions to boosting troop morale and their work to dispel racist stereotypes within the military of the value and dedication of African-American women in the armed services, the accomplishments of the women of the Six Triple Eight went unrecognized for decades. This bill is small, but it is a significant step toward ensuring the Six Triple Eight's contributions are acknowledged and widely celebrated.

The bill directs the United States Mint to strike a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of the women of the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion in recognition of their pioneering military service and contributions to increasing the morale of all American personnel stationed in Europe by ensuring no mail from loved ones was left undelivered.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Mr. Speaker, with our world so interconnected today, we can sometimes forget how big the role of mail played in our daily lives before electronic technology came about. This especially rings true for those who left home to defend our Nation in times of war.

As stated by the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum: "For members of the Armed Forces, the importance of mail during World War II was second only to food. The emotional power of letters was heightened by the fear of loss and the need for communication during times of separation."

The importance of morale-boosting letters was well-known back home in the United States, and many answered the call to send letters to the U.S. military fighting in the Great War. However, getting these letters to the Americans on the front lines was an arduous task.

By February 1945, warehouses in Birmingham, England, had a backlog of millions of pieces of mail. This is where the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion forever changed history.

Going back a bit, on July 1, 1943, Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law legislation that established the Women's Army Corps, better known as WACs. Early on, this corps consisted of only White women, and even when African-American women were admitted into the WACs, the recruitment was limited to only 10 percent.

Additionally, those who did enlist served in segregated units; they participated in segregated training; and

they lived in segregated areas. Despite the overt racism and segregation, a total of 6,520 brave African-American women served in the Women's Army Corps.

In November 1944, despite slow recruitment of volunteers, a battalion of 817—and later, 824—enlisted personnel and 31 officers, all African-American women drawn from the WAC, the Army Service Forces, and the Army Air Forces, was created and eventually designated as the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion.

Upon arriving in Birmingham, the unit got right to work creating effective processes and filing systems to track servicemembers and organize “undeliverable” mail. They were so efficient that they cleared a 6-month to a year backlog in only 3 months.

Spurred on by their motto, “No mail, low morale,” these brave women cleared an average 65,000 pieces of mail per shift, ensuring that our servicemembers had the ability to hear from loved ones back at home and to sustain the high morale that was needed.

Since World War II, the Six Triple Eight has received the European African Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal for their service. Today, we should add the Congressional Gold Medal to this distinguished list.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Representative GWEN MOORE from Wisconsin, the author of H.R. 1012, for her work to bring recognition to these brave women. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask my friend from Ohio—and I thank him for his remarks—if he has any other speakers. If not, I was hoping Ms. MOORE would be here, but I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I believe we are in a period of dueling reserves, trying to accommodate colleagues who are en route. But I would elaborate. As a prior enlisted servicemember, never serving in a field of combat, just getting a letter from home when you were away on a deployment, or even from the very moment you went to basic training, in those days, you didn't have cell phones, text messages, emails, instant messages, web chat rooms and all these things, so your lifeline was the postal service.

Frankly, I owe to the mail service that delivered letters to me while I was a cadet at West Point a big part of the courtship that led to me marrying my wife. We dated the whole time we were there. We looked forward to letters. We did have pay phones back then, so you would wait in line for the pay phone that augmented the letters.

It is heroic what these women did, as we think about other things that have changed, thankfully, the period of time where it was looked upon with skep-

ticism that women could serve in our military, or African Americans, men or women, in any other way could serve. The idea that they were segregated in every way through this whole period of history is, I think, shocking to people today.

But this was really a key piece of our history in allowing this transition. So I think it is fitting that they are recognized with the Congressional Gold Medal, and I encourage, once again, all of our colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his personal remarks about how important the mail—receiving mail and receiving communication—is.

There were 7 million people in the European theater during World War II, and there were many names that were exactly the same that these women had to sort through. In fact, there were some 7,500 individuals named “Robert Smith,” and they had to figure out precisely who was to receive what mail. They did this, and they did this in very difficult environments and were able to provide the morale that was so key to all of these soldiers, sailors, and airmen and -women in their service.

So I suggest to my friend from Ohio that we close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would just conclude by saying yes, I am prepared to close, and I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 321. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. MFUME).

□ 1500

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding a little bit of time here at the conclusion of this discussion. I want to thank particularly the gentlewoman from Wisconsin for coming up with this bill on the House side and obviously those on the Senate side that support it.

I can't say enough about the need here to do the right thing in awarding this Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion. It was a total of 855 Black women.

It was 1944 and 1945. They went to serve their country with distinction and to make sure that that war would somehow guarantee rights to all Americans, many of the rights that they did not have themselves.

They were the largest contingent of Black women to be deployed overseas, and they worked 7 days a week. As was stated earlier, 7 days a week was not even enough for many of those who witnessed what they were doing.

The Army, by its own admission, figured that the work that would be before them would take months and months and months. We all know now, as a result of history, that was not the

case. They worked tirelessly to support the mail that was going both ways at a time when we didn't have internet and we didn't have all of the ways to communicate today.

So I congratulate them as a sterling group. There are just a few that are still alive, well into their nineties today. I urge passage of this very, very important piece of legislation.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has the only time remaining.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Would the gentleman consider yielding to Mr. LATURNER?

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio because I thought we were all finished, but obviously there are other speakers and there is time on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Ohio seek unanimous consent to reclaim his time?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I do.

The Speaker pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman reclaims his time and is recognized.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER).

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Women's Army Corps 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

In 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation that created the Women's Army Corps, and with the help of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McCloud Bethune, the opportunity to serve in overseas units was soon extended to African-American women and the Six Triple Eight unit was born.

The Six Triple Eight began their service in 1945 and were stationed in areas throughout England and France. Despite the dangerous conditions, these brave women helped sort and deliver millions of vital pieces of mail to soldiers on the front lines and helped quickly eliminate a 6-month backlog at several mail stations.

I am honored to help introduce this legislation to award the Six Triple Eight with the highest honor in Congress, the Congressional Gold Medal, for their heroic service to our Nation.

I want to thank my colleague, Congresswoman MOORE, for leading this effort in the House and my fellow Kansan, Senator MORAN, for helping get this bill across the finish line in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill that gives these heroic women the recognition they deserve.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have worked

tirelessly to get the supermajority necessary to consider S. 321 to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the Women's Army Corps 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion.

Let me just say that I am so pleased to be a sponsor of this bill, particularly as we end Black History Month, honoring these women, and as we begin Women's History Month. The intersection of those two things is certainly a very appropriate time to mention the Six Triple Eight.

You have heard about the heroic efforts of this only-Black-female battalion in history that served in World War II who are being honored here today. They are being honored because their heroic efforts enabled them, as a central battalion for the delivery of mail, to give people that little measure of a piece of home when they were away.

I just have to ask my colleagues: When there are 7,500 Robert Smiths who weren't able to get their mail during World War II, who did they call? The Six Triple Eight, Black women.

When they were coming under fire and there were 17-and-a-half million pieces of mail that were backlogged and couldn't be sent to these soldiers, who they did call? Oh, yeah, the Six Triple Eight.

When mothers were worried that their sons and wives were worried that their husbands had lost connection, who kept that connection going? The Six Triple Eight.

Their motto was "no mail, low morale." They weren't just sorting mail. They were, in the words of Judi Glaeser printed in the Niagara Gazette on May 21, 2021:

Their work was more than sorting mail. It was ministering to the souls of soldiers, making sure they received that piece of home that reminded them that they were not forgotten.

Today, we are not forgetting them.

I say, in the name of my constituent, who is still alive and will be enjoying her 98th birthday on March 5, Anna Mae Robertson, I congratulate her on this gold medal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I just want to enter into the RECORD the names of First Lieutenant Fannie Griffin McClendon of Arizona; Corporal Lena Derriecott Bell King of Las Vegas, Nevada; Private Catherine Romay Davis of Alabama; Private Hilda Griggs of New Jersey; and Private Crensencia Garcia of the Bronx, New York, who are still alive.

And to the son of their leader, Major Charity Adams, I thank the Major for leading the Six Triple Eight to this great victory today.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I

thank the sponsor of this bill and the passion she always brings to this floor. I also thank the sponsor of the bill in the Senate, Senator MORAN from Kansas. I thank everybody for their hard work in ensuring the women of the Six Triple Eight receive the recognition they so richly deserve.

As Drexel University historian Gregory S. Cooke notes: They knew what they did would reflect on all other Black people. The Tuskegee Airmen, the Six Triple Eight, represented all Black people. Had they failed, all Black people would be seen to have failed. That was part of the thinking going into the war. The Black battalions had the burden that their role in the war was about something much bigger than themselves.

The women of the Six Triple Eight fought a battle indeed greater than the warehouses stacked to the ceiling with bags and bags of undelivered mail and ensuring our Nation's soldiers received letters from back home. It was also a battle for equality and for recognition and respect from their fellow Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I rise in support of S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act, which would award Congressional Gold Medals to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight."

S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act, directs the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate to arrange for the award of a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of the women of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion in recognition of their pioneering military service, devotion to duty, and contributions to increase the morale of personnel stationed in the European theater of operations during World War II.

On July 1, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law legislation that established the Women's Army Corps (WAC) as a component of the Army.

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder of the National Council of Negro Women, advocated for the admittance of African-American women into the newly formed WAC to serve as officers and enlisted personnel.

As a result of their efforts, the "Six Triple Eight" formed an all-Black battalion of the Women's Army Corps.

The 6888th had 855 Black women, both enlisted and officers, and was led by Major Charity Adams.

Most of the 6888th worked as postal clerks, but others were cooks, mechanics and held other support positions, making the 6888th a self-sufficient unit.

During World War II, there was a significant shortage of soldiers who were able to manage the postal service for the U.S. Army overseas.

The 6888th left the United States on February 3, 1945, sailing on Île de France and arrived in Glasgow on February 12.

When the 6888th arrived in Birmingham on February 15, 1945, "they saw letters stacked

to the ceiling of the temporary post office, some letters had been in the offices for as long as two years."

Army officials believed that undelivered mail was "hurting morale."

Early in the operation, a White general sent a White officer to "tell them how to do it right," but Major Adams responded, "Sir, over my dead body, sir!"

The battalion finished what was supposed to be a six-month task in three months in May 1945.

The women of the 6888th worked in three different shifts, seven days a week, processing and delivering mail—a morale booster—to the troops in Europe.

The 6888th was a segregated unit, sleeping and eating in different locations from the White, male soldiers.

European "locals" treated them better than other American soldiers did, which was the experience of most Black troops who served during WWI and WWII.

Once the backlog in Birmingham had been dealt with, the 6888th were shipped across the Channel to Le Havre in May 1945 and were sent to Rouen, where they dealt with another backlog of mail, with some letters being three years old.

In February 1946, the unit returned to the United States where it was disbanded at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

There was no public recognition for their service at the time.

On February 25, 2009, the battalion was honored at the Women in Military Service for America Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Alyce Dixon and Mary Raglan, two former unit members were honored by President Barack Obama and first lady, Michelle Obama in 2009.

The extraordinary accomplishments of this unit are deserving of official congressional recognition and the United States is eternally grateful to the soldiers of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion during World War II, which saved lives, boosted morale and made significant contributions to the defeat of the Axis powers.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to vote for S. 321, the "Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. PERLMUTTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 321.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

COUNTY ELECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 UNDER THE SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S.

3706) to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2021.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3706

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COUNTY ELECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 UNDER THE SECURE RURAL SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY SELF-DETERMINATION ACT OF 2000.

Sections 102(b)(1)(D), 102(d)(1)(F), and 102(d)(3)(D) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7112(b)(1)(D), 7112(d)(1)(F), 7112(d)(3)(D)) shall be applied for fiscal year 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3706. This bill makes important corrections to the recently passed Secure Rural Schools reauthorization. Without these corrections, counties would not have the choice of electing to receive SRS payments or electing to receive Federal timber harvest receipts. Rather, they would have to take SRS payments.

Furthermore, the current reauthorization does not allow counties to elect their allocations in advance of their fiscal year 2021 payments, meaning all eligible counties would receive 80 percent Title I funds, 20 percent Title II funds, and no Title III funds.

While Title I payments, used for roads and schools, will be the bulk of the payment either way, it is important to ensure that counties get access to Title III funds. Title III funds are important because they can be used for specified county purposes. These purposes can include law enforcement on Federal land, search and rescue, and wildfire risk reduction.

This fix will help timber-dependent counties across the country and ensure continued support for roads, schools, law enforcement, and environmental benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 3706. Under longtime Federal law,

counties located within the National Forest System have received a share of revenues generated through the sale of timber harvested from those Federal lands.

This revenue has been critical for forested counties to support schools, roads, law enforcement, search-and-rescue operations, and other local activities that benefit both our forests and rural communities.

However, with the sharp decline in timber harvesting across the National Forest System since the early 1990s, rural counties have seen revenues for schools and other important local services plummet as a result.

To offset this lost revenue, Congress created the Secure Rural Schools program in 2000 to provide additional funding to participating counties based on their average historical timber payments.

In my own district in north Florida, Putnam County and Marion County have received a combined total of more than \$624,000 through the Secure Rural Schools program, thanks to the sale of timber harvested out of the Ocala National Forest.

□ 1515

In rural counties like Putnam, this funding provides support for the county's schools, roads, and other critical services. It is no different in Marion County.

The recent infrastructure bill, signed into law this past November, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools for the next 3 years. However, due to a drafting error, this reauthorization did not lock in the payment allocations that participating counties last elected in 2013.

Consequently, payments for this spring will revert to their default levels in permanent law. This means that county allocations will revert to 80 percent for Title I, 20 percent for Title II, and zero percent for Title III.

To correct this problem, S. 3706 will lock in the 2013 elections for the coming year. In doing so, the bill will provide certainty and consistency for county payments that will be made in the coming months.

Fundamental errors like this demonstrate how flawed and rushed the process was to pass the infrastructure bill this last year. It also demonstrates the need for committee consideration and why committees should not be bypassed before bringing a bill to the floor.

However, given the great importance of county payments to both forested counties and rural school districts around the Nation, I support this commonsense technical fix and urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

As we continue to consider how to best steward our national forests and support forested communities, I would like to add that increasing timber harvesting across the National Forest System will better support these counties and reduce the need for this program in the long run.

Regardless of what the critics say, timber harvesting will encourage forest health and will help prevent the devastating wildfires that have torn through America's forests in recent years. Our forests are an important pillar for our rural economies and provide much-needed revenue to our local counties and schools, like those in my own district.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge adoption of this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3706.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

METHAMPHETAMINE RESPONSE ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 854) to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 854

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF EMERGING THREAT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares methamphetamine an emerging drug threat, as defined in section 702 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701), in the United States.

(b) REQUIRED EMERGING THREAT RESPONSE PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall establish and implement an Emerging Threat Response Plan that is specific to methamphetamine in accordance with section 709(d) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1708(d)).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 854.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 854, the Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021.

Today, our Nation continues to face a devastating epidemic of substance use and overdose deaths, an epidemic that has only been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, we have surpassed the tragic milestone of 100,000 drug overdose deaths in a 1-year period.

Although opioids account for a significant number of overdose deaths, methamphetamine overdoses have been rising at alarming rates in recent years. Recent data from the National Institutes of Health found that methamphetamine overdose deaths nearly tripled from 2015 to 2019.

Further, the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that methamphetamine continues to be readily available throughout the United States. In 2019, the DEA seized over 53,000 kilograms of methamphetamine. That was a 55 percent increase over 2018. Recent data also suggests that seizures of methamphetamine have increased during the pandemic. The threat of this drug is compounded by the common mixing, or cutting, of drugs, such as cocaine, with methamphetamine.

To address the widespread availability and the shocking increases in methamphetamine-involved overdose deaths, this legislation would designate methamphetamine as an emerging drug threat.

By making this designation, Mr. Speaker, S. 854 would require the Office of National Drug Control Policy to implement a methamphetamine response plan. As part of this plan, ONDCP and partner agencies would develop a comprehensive assessment of the emerging drug threat, establish quantifiable goals to combat the threat, implement performance measures, and identify the funding levels needed to implement the plan.

The House companion of this bill was considered and passed by the Energy and Commerce Committee with bipartisan support in July of last year. I commend the sponsors of the House companion, Representatives PETERS and CURTIS, for their leadership.

This legislation is another step forward in our ongoing efforts to end the substance use epidemic that is devastating our families and communities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 854, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 854, the Methamphetamine Response Act. The companion version of this bill, H.R. 2051, was led by Representatives PETERS, CURTIS, and HARSHBARGER in the House.

Methamphetamine is a highly addictive stimulant that is illicitly trafficked throughout the United States. This dangerous substance is associated with psychosis, cardiovascular dysfunction, infectious disease transmission,

and overdose. The Drug Enforcement Administration even issued a public safety alert for the first time in 6 years in September 2021 warning Americans about the increase in the lethality of fake prescription pills containing fentanyl and methamphetamine.

In response to recent trends and alarming increases in methamphetamine-involved overdose deaths, S. 854 would designate methamphetamine as an emerging drug threat and would direct the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop a methamphetamine response plan. The development and the implementation of this plan will help coordinate efforts across the Federal Government to more effectively address this emerging drug threat.

I will say, we absolutely have to have this in place, but it stops at the source. I was able in early January to go to the border, and I was outside of El Paso—actually in New Mexico, but outside of El Paso. The Border Patrol agents took me to the point where, on January 20, 2021, they ceased building the wall; and they said this is where a lot of the drugs are flowing through, and they were talking about meth, and they were also talking about fentanyl.

Fentanyl, as we know, mostly originates in China, but it comes through Mexico, so it is just a failure of so many different policies. It comes through Mexico and comes across the border. They said because of the volume of people coming up through the border without the remain in Mexico policy and the wall that it is numbers. If hundreds of people are coming, and we can catch 20 percent of them; and you can put fentanyl—I know we are talking about methamphetamine, but it comes together—you can put fentanyl in a water bottle and bring it through.

We are doing this bill today, which is great, but if the CR expires on March 11, illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues will be street-legal in the United States. This committee needs to bring the HALT Fentanyl Act to the floor and permanently ban illicit fentanyl. Seventy percent of all overdose deaths in Kentucky in 2020 were from illicit fentanyl.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. This is a serious bill. I actually had a sheriff from Nelson County, Kentucky, who was visiting, and he said: We can tell the price—because they do the controlled buys—in the amount of money I have to use to buy meth, the cost, I can tell you what has happened at the border because if it is low, it means we are flooded with it because the border is not in control, and right now the price is so low, the only thing that my drug enforcement officers have said to me is that, well, there is no longer any meth labs or many meth labs, if any, in rural Kentucky because so much is coming from Mexico it has put them out of business. So they don't have to go clean up meth labs as they find them, but it is a tough consolation.

We need to pass this bill, and we also need to pass the HALT Fentanyl Act. We need to get control of our southern border to keep these drugs from flowing into the country illegally to begin with.

Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this bill, which is bipartisan, so we can send it to the President. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 854, the "Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021" which designates methamphetamine as an emerging drug threat (a new and growing trend in the use of an illicit drug or class of drug).

It also directs the Office of National Drug Control Policy to implement a methamphetamine response plan.

Methamphetamines are a highly addictive substance that can cause considerable health adversities which can sometimes result in death.

Meth not only changes how the brain works, but also speeds up the body's systems to dangerous, sometimes lethal, levels—increasing blood pressure and heart and respiratory rates.

People who repeatedly use meth may also experience anxiety, paranoia, aggression, hallucinations, and mood disturbances.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the misuse of methamphetamine remains an extremely serious problem in the United States.

In some areas of the country, it poses an even greater threat than opioids, and it is the drug that most contributes to violent crime.

According to data from the 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), over 14.7 million people (5.4 percent of the population) have tried methamphetamine at least once.

NSDUH also reports that almost 1.6 million people used methamphetamine in the year leading up to the survey, and it remains one of the most commonly misused stimulant drugs in the world.

According to a report commissioned by the CDC in 2018, the age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths involving methamphetamine in the United States more than tripled from 0.6 per 100,000 population in 2011 to 2.1 in 2016.

The rate increased on average by an astounding 29 percent per year.

Jane Carlisle Maxwell from the University of Texas found in 2021 that methamphetamine still outnumbers other drugs in the four drug reporting systems, and it continues to increase, a pattern consistent with that seen in other states.

Over the years, the proportion of methamphetamine items seized has changed.

In 2005, methamphetamine represented 21 percent of all items identified by DEA laboratories; in 2019, methamphetamine comprised 50 percent of all the items examined.

Methamphetamine admissions to treatment programs increased from 3 percent of all admissions in 1995 to 11 percent in 2007, dropped to 8 percent in 2009, and then rose to 22 percent of admissions in 2020.

The race-ethnic composition has changed in terms of Hispanic representation.

In 1995, 91 percent were White, 2 percent were Black, and 5 percent were Hispanic. Of the 2020 admissions, 90 percent were White, 7 percent were Black, and 18 percent were Hispanic.

Forty-one percent of the admissions were ages 26–35.

In 1994, 59 percent of the clients were male, as compared to 45 percent male in 2020.

Based on the results of Maxwell's previous research, females use methamphetamine for energy, to lose weight, and to counter depression.

There is a significant need to consider gender issues in methamphetamine treatment, which could certainly be taken into account by the Office of National Drug Control Policy in its response plan.

Additionally, the Office of National Drug Control Policy should make treatment for methamphetamine addictions the center of its response plan.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse has found that the most effective treatments for methamphetamine addiction at this point are behavioral therapies, such as cognitive-behavioral and contingency management interventions.

For example, the Matrix Model—a 16-week comprehensive behavioral treatment approach that combines behavioral therapy, family education, individual counseling, 12-step support, drug testing, and encouragement for non-drug-related activities—has been shown to be effective in reducing methamphetamine misuse.

Contingency management interventions, which provide tangible incentives in exchange for engaging in treatment and maintaining abstinence from methamphetamines, have also been shown to be effective.

Motivational Incentives for Enhancing Drug Abuse Recovery (MIEDAR), an incentive-based method for promoting cocaine and methamphetamine abstinence, has demonstrated efficacy among methamphetamine misusers through NIDA's National Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network.

It is, therefore, clear and obvious that treatment should be the center of ONDC's response plan, not incarceration.

Incarcerating those addicted to drugs has clearly not worked considering methamphetamine users continue to use throughout our country despite the present criminal penalties.

This bill is of the utmost importance to me considering the major threat methamphetamines pose in Houston.

The DEA via Operation Crystal Shield, an operation to ramp up enforcement to block the further distribution of methamphetamines into America's neighborhoods, has designated the city of Houston one of eight major transportation hubs for methamphetamines.

The flow of methamphetamines in Houston is significant, with major busts by authorities not being out of the ordinary.

Just two weeks ago, Click2Houston reported an umpire was arrested after authorities say he was in possession of drugs while working around children at a youth baseball tournament in the Houston area this week.

When authorities arrived at the scene, deputies say they found 2.7 grams of crystal meth inside the umpire's vehicle.

Additionally, in May 2021, authorities seized 1,789 pounds of methamphetamines in the north Houston area, as well as large quantities of other narcotics.

According to authorities, the street value of the seizure was approximately \$3.4 million.

The city of Houston is under attack, and the belligerent parties are drug traffickers and their henchmen.

They alone are ruining the lives of countless Americans, but this bill creates a comprehensive response to ensure that no more lives are lost.

It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I am urging my colleagues to support the Methamphetamine Response Act of 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 854.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUICIDE TRAINING AND AWARENESS NATIONALLY DELIVERED FOR UNIVERSAL PREVENTION ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1543) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and Tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1543

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act of 2021" or the "STANDUP Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 520A of such Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32) the following:

"SEC. 520B. STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In awarding funds under section 520A, the Secretary shall give priority to applications under such section from a State educational agency, local educational agency, or Tribal educational agency, submitted directly or through a State or Indian Tribe, for funding for activities in secondary schools, where such agency has implemented, or includes in such application a plan to implement, a student suicide awareness and prevention training policy, which may include applicable youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies implemented through section 520E—

"(1) establishing and implementing a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy in accordance with subsection (c);

"(2) consulting with stakeholders (including principals, teachers, parents, local Tribal officials, and other relevant experts) and, as

appropriate, utilizing information, models, and other resources made available by the Suicide Prevention Technical Assistance Center authorized under section 520C in the development of the policy under paragraph (1); and

"(3) collecting and reporting information in accordance with subsection (d).

"(b) CONSIDERATION.—In giving priority to applicants as described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall, as appropriate, take into consideration the incidence and prevalence of suicide in the applicable jurisdiction and the costs of establishing and implementing, as applicable, a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

"(c) SCHOOL-BASED STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING POLICY.—A school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy implemented pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall—

"(1) be evidence-based;

"(2) be culturally- and linguistically-appropriate;

"(3) provide evidence-based training to students in grades 6 through 12, in coordination with school-based mental health resources, as applicable, regarding—

"(A) suicide prevention education and awareness, including associated risk factors;

"(B) methods that students can use to seek help; and

"(C) student resources for suicide awareness and prevention; and

"(4) provide for periodic retraining of such students.

"(d) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND REPORTING.—Each State educational agency, local educational agency, and Tribal educational agency that receives priority to implement a new training policy pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall report to the Secretary the following aggregated information, in a manner that protects personal privacy, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws:

"(1) The number of trainings conducted, including the number of student trainings conducted, and the training delivery method used.

"(2) The number of students trained, disaggregated by age and grade level.

"(3) The number of help-seeking reports made by students after implementation of such policy.

"(e) EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of the Interior to—

"(1) make publicly available the policies established by State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and Tribal educational agencies pursuant to this section and the training that is available to students and teams pursuant to such policies, in accordance with section 543A; and

"(2) provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training policies, including through the Suicide Prevention Technical Assistance Center authorized under section 520C, as applicable, to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and Tribal agencies.

"(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than September 30, 2024, the Secretary shall report to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the number of recipients of funds under section 520A who have implemented training policies described in subsection (a)(1) and a summary of the information received under subsection (d).

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'evidence-based' has the meaning given such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(2) The term ‘local educational agency’ has the meaning given to such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(3) The term ‘State educational agency’ has the meaning given to such term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(4) The term ‘Tribal educational agency’ has the meaning given to the term ‘tribal educational agency’ in section 6132 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.”.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by this Act shall apply only with respect to applications for assistance under section 520A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-32) that are submitted after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1543.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1543, the Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act, also known as the STANDUP Act.

Americans are facing a growing mental health crisis, and that crisis is hitting our Nation's youth particularly hard right now. While the challenges of COVID-19 amplified this crisis, children and young people in the U.S. have been experiencing rising rates of mental health conditions and suicide for years, particularly among youth of color and LGBTQI+ young people.

Between 2008 and 2018, the suicide rate among adolescents and young people increased by nearly 60 percent. Today, Mr. Speaker, suicide is the second leading cause of death among children and young people between the ages of 10 and 24.

Black youth are nearly twice as likely as White youth to die by suicide, and the rate of suicide amongst American Indian and Alaska Native youth is 2½ times the overall national average. Meanwhile, the suicide rate among young Hispanic women increased dramatically in the decade leading up to the pandemic.

Additionally, LGBTQI+ youth are at greater risk for depression and suicide. According to a 2020 survey, 50 percent of LGBTQ youth considered attempting suicide in the prior year.

All of these trends are alarming, so much so that pediatric experts have declared the state of children's mental health a national emergency. Last December, Surgeon General Murthy

issued an advisory on the youth mental health crisis.

Today, the House is continuing its critical work of considering legislation to address the crisis. The STANDUP Act would require State and Tribal education agencies to establish and implement a suicide awareness and prevention training policy for middle- and high-school students. The policy would be required for any agency receiving funding through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, or SAMHSA's Project AWARE funds, and it would need to be evidence based, as well as culturally and linguistically appropriate.

□ 1530

Last May, Mr. Speaker, we passed the House companion of this bill with bipartisan support here on the House floor after it passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee last Congress. I commend the lead House sponsors of the bill, Representatives PETERS and BILIRAKIS, for their leadership on this issue.

As chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I strongly support legislation that will help bring awareness and promote best practices on suicide prevention among our Nation's youth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1543, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 1543, the Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act, or STANDUP Act.

The House version of this bill, H.R. 586, was led by Representative SCOTT PETERS along with Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues BILIRAKIS, BLUNT ROCHESTER, UPTON, and TONKO. It passed this Chamber unanimously last May.

This legislation helps promote suicide awareness and facilitates prevention training for students and young Americans. For the last decade, suicide has been the second-leading cause of death for Americans ages 10 to 24 and the 10th leading cause of overall deaths in the United States.

Initiatives that empower students with knowledge of the warning signs and resources for prevention can help in preventing suicide, which this legislation will help to accomplish.

The pandemic has greatly impacted the mental health of Americans across the country. It is critical that we continue addressing these growing challenges and work to prevent youth suicide while promoting the mental wellness of all.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill. It is bipartisan, and again, we would be sending it to the President with our action today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1543.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH AND THE REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1662) to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1662

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act”.

SEC. 2. REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION AND FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.

(a) REAGAN-UDALL FOUNDATION FOR THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—Section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd(n)) is amended by striking “\$500,000 and not more than \$1,250,000” and inserting “\$1,250,000 and not more than \$5,000,000”.

(b) FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH.—Section 499(l) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290b(l)) is amended by striking “\$500,000 and not more than \$1,250,000” and inserting “\$1,250,000 and not more than \$5,000,000”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1662.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 1662, the Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act.

In December, this Chamber considered and passed the House companion

of this legislation by a vote of 374–52. Earlier in the year, the legislation advanced out of the Energy and Commerce Committee, where it garnered bipartisan support.

I commend the House bill's sponsors, Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO and Representative HUDSON, for their strong leadership and commitment to this bill.

The Foundation for the NIH is an independent nonprofit organization established by Congress in 1990 to develop private-public partnerships and advance American leadership in biomedical research.

Likewise, the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the FDA was established by Congress in 2007 to advance the mission of the FDA and catalyze innovation, modernize medical product development, and improve safety.

The NIH and FDA are authorized to transfer funding to their respective foundations, but that limit has not been increased since 2007.

This bill, S. 1662, would increase the transfer authority for both foundations, allowing the foundations to continue and expand upon the important work they have been doing. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, they have done important work to enhance the FDA and NIH's work on COVID-19 vaccines and diagnostics.

This bill will help build upon our ongoing efforts to advance biomedical research and promote better public health outcomes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1662, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about S. 1662, the Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act. The companion version of this bill, H.R. 3743, was led by Energy and Commerce Committee colleagues Representatives HUDSON and ESHOO and passed the House in December.

Unleashing biomedical innovation in the United States is critical in saving lives and maintaining our global competitiveness. We saw how important it was to invest in creating new treatments during the COVID-19 pandemic, and we need to carry that momentum into the future.

S. 1662 authorizes increased transfer authorities from the FDA and NIH to the Reagan-Udall Foundation and the Foundation for NIH, respectively. Allowing FDA and NIH to transfer additional resources to these public-private partnerships will give the Reagan-Udall Foundation and the Foundation for the NIH more flexibility to meet the growing research demands and accelerate future medical innovations.

And I close with this: I was in Brussels last week. I am on the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. I was with our allies as everything took place that we all saw in Europe.

This is the Energy and Commerce Committee. We have done some wonderful work on these bills, and they are important. But I will tell you, as I just talked about innovation and world leadership, it reminded me of this. We were energy independent a couple of years ago, and I will tell you, people in my part of the country, and I am sure all over the country, are struggling with what they are paying for gas. But I will tell you this: I was with our European allies, and they are terrified about what this is going to do to the oil markets.

What we are doing now is just not sanctioning the Russian oil because we are all terrified of that. So hopefully, the Energy and Commerce Committee will have the opportunity to look at the policies, why we are no longer energy independent and how we can move forward.

I saw the President's Press Secretary, Ms. Psaki, talking on an interview show yesterday. They asked her was the President going to do something to relieve fossil fuels, and her answer was, well, this just shows why we shouldn't be dependent on fossil fuels. Well, the answer is this is why we shouldn't be dependent on foreign fossil fuels when we have them available to ourselves. Of course, the interviewer didn't ask the following question: Well, maybe that is the case, but what are we going to do in the next weeks, months, and through the summertime?

We all know, because we see it on the television, that it is a dire situation. But when you look them in the eyes and you see it in their faces—the Ukrainians were eligible to come to this meeting, but obviously, they weren't there. We did have Zoom meetings with them. But we looked at our European allies, and it is a tough situation.

We can make it better. We can make it better for ourselves. We can make it better for them. I think it is the right thing to do.

So, hopefully, we will have the opportunity to move forward. But the bills that we are talking about today in my subcommittee are important, and I recommend this bill be passed, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, there is bipartisan support for this bill, which I also believe would be going to the President, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1662, Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act, to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

The Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration is an independent 501(c)(3) organization created by Congress "to advance the mission of the FDA to modernize medical, veterinary, food, food ingredient, and cosmetic product development, ac-

celerate innovation, and enhance product safety."

The Foundation embodies FDA's vision of collaborative innovation to address regulatory science challenges of the 21st century and assist in the creation of new, applied scientific knowledge, tools, standards, and approaches the FDA needs to evaluate products more effectively, predictably, and efficiently, and thereby enhance the FDA's ability to protect and promote the health of the American public.

The Foundation serves as a crucial conduit between FDA and the public, providing a means for FDA to interact directly with stakeholders, including industry and consumers.

The Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH) has created hundreds of cross-discipline consortia and partnerships whose initiatives have generated new ideas, overcome obstacles and achieved groundbreaking biomedical research results.

The FNIH has created an environment where trust and the exchange of new ideas can thrive, resulting in scientific innovations.

The FNIH and its partners have successfully generated and implemented new research models that are lowering the cost and accelerating the progress of biomedical research nationwide and across the globe.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution grants Members of Congress the powers and the authority to "promote Science and useful Arts."

As Members of Congress, it is our duty to award funding to these institutions, so they may continue their groundbreaking work in their respective fields.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to vote for the S. 1662, Supporting the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health and the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1662.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CREATING A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORLD FOR NATURAL HAIR ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2116

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2022" or the "CROWN Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Throughout United States history, society has used (in conjunction with skin color) hair texture and hairstyle to classify individuals on the basis of race.

(2) Like one's skin color, one's hair has served as a basis of race and national origin discrimination.

(3) Racial and national origin discrimination can and do occur because of longstanding racial and national origin biases and stereotypes associated with hair texture and style.

(4) For example, routinely, people of African descent are deprived of educational and employment opportunities because they are adorned with natural or protective hairstyles in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, or worn in locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, or Afros.

(5) Racial and national origin discrimination is reflected in school and workplace policies and practices that bar natural or protective hairstyles commonly worn by people of African descent.

(6) For example, as recently as 2018, the U.S. Armed Forces had grooming policies that barred natural or protective hairstyles that servicemembers of African descent commonly wear and that described these hairstyles as “unkempt”.

(7) The U.S. Army also recognized that prohibitions against natural or protective hairstyles that African-American soldiers are commonly adorned with are racially discriminatory, harmful, and bear no relationship to African-American servicewomen's occupational qualifications and their ability to serve and protect the Nation. As of February 2021, the U.S. Army removed minimum hair length requirements and lifted restrictions on any soldier wearing braids, twists, locs, and cornrows in order to promote inclusivity and accommodate the hair needs of soldiers.

(8) As a type of racial or national origin discrimination, discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles that people of African descent are commonly adorned with violates existing Federal law, including provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.). However, some Federal courts have misinterpreted Federal civil rights law by narrowly interpreting the meaning of race or national origin, and thereby permitting, for example, employers to discriminate against people of African descent who wear natural or protective hairstyles even though the employment policies involved are not related to workers' ability to perform their jobs.

(9) Applying this narrow interpretation of race or national origin has resulted in a lack of Federal civil rights protection for individuals who are discriminated against on the basis of characteristics that are commonly associated with race and national origin.

(10) In 2019 and 2020, State legislatures and municipal bodies throughout the U.S. have introduced and passed legislation that rejects certain Federal courts' restrictive interpretation of race and national origin, and expressly classifies race and national origin discrimination as inclusive of discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles commonly associated with race and national origin.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Federal Government should acknowledge that individuals who have hair texture or wear a hairstyle that is historically and contemporarily associated with African Americans or persons of African descent systematically suffer harmful discrimination in schools, workplaces, and other contexts based upon longstanding race and national origin stereotypes and biases;

(2) a clear and comprehensive law should address the systematic deprivation of educational, employment, and other opportunities on the basis of hair texture and hairstyle that are commonly associated with race or national origin;

(3) clear, consistent, and enforceable legal standards must be provided to redress the widespread incidences of race and national origin discrimination based upon hair texture and hairstyle in schools, workplaces, housing, federally funded institutions, and other contexts;

(4) it is necessary to prevent educational, employment, and other decisions, practices, and policies generated by or reflecting negative biases and stereotypes related to race or national origin;

(5) the Federal Government must play a key role in enforcing Federal civil rights laws in a way that secures equal educational, employment, and other opportunities for all individuals regardless of their race or national origin;

(6) the Federal Government must play a central role in enforcing the standards established under this Act on behalf of individuals who suffer race or national origin discrimination based upon hair texture and hairstyle;

(7) it is necessary to prohibit and provide remedies for the harms suffered as a result of race or national origin discrimination on the basis of hair texture and hairstyle; and

(8) it is necessary to mandate that school, workplace, and other applicable standards be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner and to explicitly prohibit the adoption or implementation of grooming requirements that disproportionately impact people of African descent.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to institute definitions of race and national origin for Federal civil rights laws that effectuate the comprehensive scope of protection Congress intended to be afforded by such laws and Congress' objective to eliminate race and national origin discrimination in the United States.

SEC. 3. FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No individual in the United States shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, based on the individual's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of section 601 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000d).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “program or activity” has the meaning given the term in section 606 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-4a); and

(2) the terms “race” and “national origin” mean, respectively, “race” within the meaning of the term in section 601 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and “national origin” within the meaning of the term in that section 601.

SEC. 4. HOUSING PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a discriminatory housing practice based on the person's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a

particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a discriminatory housing practice.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section—

(1) the terms “discriminatory housing practice” and “person” have the meanings given the terms in section 802 of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3602); and

(2) the terms “race” and “national origin” mean, respectively, “race” within the meaning of the term in section 804 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 3604) and “national origin” within the meaning of the term in that section 804.

SEC. 5. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a practice prohibited under section 201, 202, or 203 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.), based on the person's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of section 201, 202, or 203, as appropriate, of such Act.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the terms “race” and “national origin” mean, respectively, “race” within the meaning of the term in section 201 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e) and “national origin” within the meaning of the term in that section 201.

SEC. 6. EMPLOYMENT.

(a) PROHIBITION.—It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining (including on-the-job training programs) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against an individual, based on the individual's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of section 703 or 704, as appropriate, of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2, 2000e-3).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section the terms “person”, “race”, and “national origin” have the meanings given the terms in section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e).

SEC. 7. EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No person in the United States shall be subjected to a practice prohibited under section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), based on the person's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is

tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros).

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Subsection (a) shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same means, including with the same jurisdiction, as if such subsection was incorporated in section 1977 of the Revised Statutes, and as if a violation of subsection (a) was treated as if it was a violation of that section 1977.

SEC. 8. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit definitions of race or national origin under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.), the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), or section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981).

SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act, or the CROWN Act, is a critically important civil rights bill that would explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin. It would do so in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race and national origin are already prohibited, such as employment, education, and housing.

To be clear, it is my view that existing civil rights statutes already make such hair-based discrimination unlawful. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission agrees, having issued guidance interpreting title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit such discrimination as a form of race discrimination in certain circumstances. Unfortunately, some Federal courts have erroneously rejected this interpretation. The CROWN Act simply fixes these courts' misinterpretation of Federal civil rights law.

This fix is urgently needed. According to a 2019 study conducted by the JOY Collective, Black people are “disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, includ-

ing the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for natural hair styles” and other hairstyles traditionally associated with their race, like braids, locs, and twists.

The study also found that 80 percent of Black women believed that they had to change their hair from its natural state to fit in at the office and that they were 83 percent more likely to be judged harshly because of their looks.

While this study illustrates the prevalence of hair discrimination, it is the people behind those numbers that make this legislation so vital. For example, a Texas student was told that he would not be able to walk at graduation because his dreadlocks were too long; a Florida boy was turned away from his first day of school because his hair was too long; and a New Orleans-area girl was sent home from school for wearing braids.

Similarly, numerous Black employees have been told to change their hair because it violated their employer's dress code. Some have even been denied employment altogether because of their hairstyles.

In view of these disturbing facts, 14 States have enacted statutes prohibiting discrimination on the basis of an individual's natural hairstyle—in every case with bipartisan support and sometimes even with the unanimous support of both parties.

While I applaud these States for taking action, this is a matter of basic justice that demands a national solution by Congress. That is why I strongly support the CROWN Act. The House passed a nearly identical measure last Congress, and I hope that we will do so again today.

I thank the gentlewoman from New Jersey, Representative BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, for her leadership and for introducing this important bill this Congress. I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, racial discrimination is wrong; it is un-American; and it is contrary to our ideals. Our Federal civil rights laws recognize these facts. The laws are clear, and courts have been consistent that disparate treatment of one individual when compared to another cannot be based on race, color, or national origin.

A person also cannot use a pretextual reason as cover for taking a discriminatory action prohibited by our civil rights laws. The Supreme Court settled that issue in 1973. As early as 1976, Federal courts held that discrimination on the basis of a hairstyle associated with a certain race or national origin may, in fact, constitute racial discrimination.

In other words, under current law, if a person's hairstyle or hair texture is associated with a person's race or national origin and is used as a pretext

for discrimination, that conduct is unlawful.

These decades of precedent make the bill that we are debating today unnecessary and duplicative. In fact, the chairman of the committee just said that 3 minutes ago.

The problem raised by the Democrats is one solved by enforcing our existing laws, not by making this conduct illegal for a second time.

The Democrats may have recognized this fact if they had held legislative hearings on this bill this Congress, but they didn't. So, the Committee on the Judiciary didn't have the opportunity to hear from experts about the legislation or how it comports with existing law. That is just one example of the deficient process that brought this bill to the floor today.

At markup, Republican members of the Committee on the Judiciary raised multiple concerns about this bill's potential impact. For example, schools, employers, and other entities covered by Federal civil rights laws may have race-neutral policies that everyone must follow. These policies are sometimes necessary to ensure an employee can adequately and safely do their job, such as a prohibition on hairstyles that could prevent a firefighter from properly wearing a respirator or a helmet.

This bill, however, may jeopardize these policies because it creates a blanket prohibition on adverse treatment because of certain hairstyles or hair textures.

These concerns and the Democrats' deficient process caused every Republican Member to oppose this bill at markup. Instead of working to address these problems, the Democrats are bringing this bill, which was reported on a party-line vote, to a vote under suspension of the rules. The Democrats are prioritizing this legislation, a bill to prohibit conduct already unlawful under our law, for political messaging reasons.

This bill does not address any of the serious problems our country currently faces. Think about the crime problem; the 40-year-high inflation problem; the 2 million illegal immigrants that have come across our border in 1 year's time alone; and, of course, not to mention the situation going on in Ukraine as we speak.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to oppose this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN), sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of our committee for allotting me this time to speak on a bill that I think is very important.

Mr. Speaker, I do rise today to defend the right of Black people to exist as their authentic selves.

Mr. Speaker, 58 years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, racial discrimination still runs rampant.

Far too often, Black people, especially Black women and girls, are derided or deemed unprofessional simply because their hair does not conform to White beauty standards.

Our natural hair is as innate a quality of Black people as the presence of melanin in our skin. Discriminating against our hair is no different than discriminating against the color of our skin.

Hair discrimination forces Black people to choose between employment and existing authentically.

Black women are 80 percent more likely to alter their hair to fit in at work. It is no different at school, where Black students are disproportionately suspended for unapproved hairstyles.

Fortunately, with the support of groups like the CROWN Coalition, State legislatures across the country have banned hair discrimination. State-level progress is an important step in the right direction, but it is not enough.

Mr. Speaker, I have reintroduced the CROWN Act to end hair discrimination at the Federal level. My bill would eliminate an undue burden that Black women face every day.

The methods Black women use to manipulate their hair are not only costly and time-consuming but also damaging to their hair. Nobody should have to sacrifice their time, their money, and the health of their hair for the sake of complying with racist standards of professionalism.

Further, the CROWN Act is a necessary step toward protecting Black beauty and culture. Prohibiting hair discrimination is only the beginning. Even if this bill becomes law, we have a long road ahead toward a truly inclusive society.

As Members of Congress, we must pass legislation that promotes diversity over discrimination and inclusivity over intolerance. And through our work with other organizations like the CROWN Coalition and the Screen Actors Guild, we can change the culture and build an America where everyone, from our essential service workers to our most beloved television stars, can live authentically. I thank those groups for doing everything in their power to raise awareness of this important but often ignored racial justice issue.

The CROWN Act is long-overdue civil rights legislation. I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support it and send it to the President's desk without delay.

No one should be forced to alter their appearance to be accepted. It is time that Congress recognizes that, and I ask for their support.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for

yielding, and I thank, with deep appreciation, Congresswoman BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN.

I am delighted to be an original cosponsor, and I thank the Committee on the Judiciary for really standing for these issues that are uniquely engaged in the Constitution and equality and justice but that would get no light of day had our chairman and our subcommittee chairpersons not thought that it was valuable and important.

Mr. Speaker, let me say to my friends on the other side of the aisle, I am very glad for their recitation of the civil rights laws. And they are right: They are extremely important in protecting the civil rights of those who have been infringed upon. But they are not perfect, and they are not perfect as evidenced by the continuous, stark discrimination regarding hairstyles, particularly with African-American women and others.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say, I realize that this is a tough business. But wear hairstyles such as what I wear and note the social media calling you monkeys over and over again.

So, it is not just the fact that you wear a style that could be called a crown; it is the advantage that others who want to racially divide—do you know who they do it to? Our children.

It is evident that there is a need for the CROWN Act because it prevents discrimination on the texture of hair or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race and national origin is already prohibited, but it is not precise. This law is precise.

Black people are disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out.

But others are engaged as well. The CROWN study found that Black women's hair is more policed in the workplace, therefore contributing to a climate of group control. But I have seen cases as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security of Black women coming back from the Caribbean and their hair being searched, or they are being targeted as having something in that hair. That is insulting and offensive, and it is not constitutional as it relates to equal justice under the law.

The findings also say that 80 percent of Black women believe that they had to change their hairstyle. But, again, the young people who in the midst of their competition in the State of Texas, boys, girls, were required to, in an outrageous manner, cut their dreadlocks before they could compete. How heartbreaking that is. How destroyed those children were. And a young man had to go all the way to the Federal court because he refused to cut his dreadlocks. Why should he?

Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful that the military saw the outrage some years ago. In 2014, Secretary Hagel indicated a review of military policy. The Marine Corps, in 2015, followed suit

and issued a regulation to permit loc-and-twist hairstyles.

So it is, in fact, very crucial to know that it is Native Americans; it is men; it is women.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the chairman for the time. I thank him so very much.

Again, this is an outstanding tennis player. This is a young man. These are styles that are neat and certainly acceptable. This is a Native American. Again, a Black woman.

And here is the ultimate insult in my State. This young man, before he could compete, had to have his dreadlocks cut.

Mr. Speaker, the CROWN Act is imperative; it is needed; and I can assure you, it will not impact any medical attention that you need because the CROWN Act is about hair and hair does not impact your medical needs.

Mr. Speaker, we need the CROWN Act.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the committee on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2116, the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2021" ("CROWN Act").

This necessary legislation explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race or national origin is already prohibited.

It has long been my position that discrimination based on hair texture and hairstyle is a form of impermissible race discrimination.

According to a 2019 report, known as the CROWN Study, which was conducted by the JOY Collective (CROWN Act Coalition, Dove/Unilever, National Urban League, Color of Change), Black people are "disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for their natural hair styles—referring to the texture of hair that is not permed, dyed, relaxed, or chemically altered.

The CROWN Study found that Black women's hair is "more policed in the workplace, thereby contributing to a climate of group control in the company culture and perceived professional barriers" compared to non-Black women.

The study also found that "Black women are more likely to have received formal grooming policies in the workplace, and to believe that there is a dissonance from her hair and other race's hair" and that "Black women's hairstyles were consistently rated lower or 'less ready' for job performance."

Among the study's other findings are that 80 percent of Black women believed that they had to change their hair from its natural state to "fit in at the office," that they were 83 percent more likely to be judged harshly because of their looks.

The study indicated that Black women were 1.5 times more likely to be sent home from the

workplace because of their hair, and that they were 3.4 times more likely to be perceived as unprofessional compared to non-African-American women.

Eight years ago, the United States Army removed a grooming regulation prohibiting women servicemembers from wearing their hair in dreadlocks, a regulation that had a disproportionately adverse impact on Black women.

This decision was the result of a 2014 order by then-Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel to review the military's policies regarding hairstyles popular with African-American women after complaints from members of Congress, myself included, that the policies unfairly targeted black women.

In 2015, the Marine Corps followed suit and issued regulations to permit lock and twist hairstyles.

The CROWN Study illustrates the prevalence of hair discrimination but numerous stories across the country put names and faces to the people behind those numbers.

In 2017, a Banana Republic employee was told by a manager that she was violating the company's dress code because her box braids were too "urban" and "unkempt."

A year later, in 2018, Andrew Johnson, a New Jersey high school student, was forced by a white referee to either have his dreadlocks cut or forfeit a wrestling match, leading him to have his hair cut in public by an athletic trainer immediately before the match.

That same year, an 11-year-old Black girl in Louisiana was asked to leave class at a private Roman Catholic school near New Orleans because her braided hair extensions violated the school's policies.

The next year, two African-American men in Texas alleged being denied employment by Six Flags because of their hairstyles—one had long braids and the other had dreadlocks.

And earlier this year, there were news reports of a Texas student who would not be allowed to walk at graduation because his dreadlocks were too long.

The CROWN Act prohibits discrimination in federally funded programs and activities based on an individual's hair texture or hairstyle if it is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin, including "a hairstyle in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, and Afros."

The legislation also provides that the prohibition will be enforced as if it was incorporated into Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in federally-funded programs, and that violations of Section 3(a) will be treated as if they were violations of Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for the passage of H.R. 2116, the CROWN Act.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and, of course, the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of, and as a proud sponsor of, the CROWN Act.

For far too long, people with hair-styles or hair textures associated with their race or their nationality have faced discrimination. Yes, there are laws on the books, but it does not protect DeAndre Arnold, who was a senior at Barbers Hill High School in the Houston area. He was told to cut his dreadlocks in order to attend prom and his graduation ceremony.

Imagine, you work all those years because they tell you that you need to graduate, and then he is told you have to cut your dreadlocks.

For DeAndre, his hairstyle was important to him because it was part of his Trinidadian culture and about who he is.

This is wrong. It must never ever happen again. The way that individuals choose to style their hair is a direct representation of their culture and of who they are. When individuals are told to alter, cut, or change their hairstyle, what they are really being told is to alter their culture and their being. This must end.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor this bill. I urge my colleagues here today to support it, to vote for it, and let's make this wrong a right.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK), the newest Member of Congress.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to represent every person of African descent across this country and in Florida's 20th Congressional District with natural hair.

I call on my colleagues from the U.S. Senate to pass the CROWN Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyle that is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin.

Lawsuits initiated by Black workers alleging discrimination against their natural hair in the workplace have filled courthouses for more than 40 years. This legislation will provide us with the freedom to wear our crowns without discrimination.

We must understand that hair discrimination is rooted in systemic racism. Anti-Black hair sentiment on U.S. soil has existed for centuries.

As Members of Congress, we have a legal and ethical obligation to push back against the Eurocentric beauty perpetuated across TV and in the media.

Hair discrimination is race discrimination. Unfortunately, some employers discriminate against people of African descent who wear natural hair even though the employment policies involved are not related to workers' ability to perform the job.

The notion that some of these policies are race-neutral policies and, therefore, not covered under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which outlaws discrimination based on race, sex, color, religion, and national origin, is absurd and lacks merit.

As a mother of African-American children, I want our beautiful daughters and sons in my district to feel comfortable in their skin without retaliation. Sadly, Black students are three to six times more likely to be suspended or expelled from school.

Today, there remain regressive movements that continue to criminalize natural Black hairstyles under the auspices of preparing them for the real world.

We must, instead, teach our children to embrace their natural beauty and understand that their humanity is not tied to their hair.

To the organizations that have consistently advocated for the passage of this critical piece of legislation, we thank you for your commitment.

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Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN for her stewardship over this bill. I also want to thank AYANNA PRESSLEY, ILHAN OMAR, and so many women who rose up to support this, not only this session but last session as well. I want to thank State representative LaKeshia Myers in my State in the city of Milwaukee for the ordinances and the bills that they have passed, which are similar to the CROWN Act.

Mr. Speaker, just let me say, with my short 2 minutes here, that my being instilled with low self-esteem started before I got to kindergarten, and it all revolved around my nappy hair and the way it just coiled. Two minutes is not long enough to carry you on this journey of what it is like to have your employers tell you that you are making them look bad because of the way your hair looks, and having hot combs, lye, chemicals, and being burned so that you can look White.

When I ran for this office in 2005 because I had so many pictures with my hair coifed in a European style, my handlers wouldn't let me change it. After 20 hours a day of campaigning every day, I had to figure out how to straighten my hair out. Thank God for the CROWN Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank God for being able to stand here under the *e pluribus unum* as my authentic, nappy-headed self.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my great home State of Louisiana is where the tignon laws originated. These laws mandated that Black women of Louisiana cover their beautiful hair, making it illegal to expose our hair. Imagine that.

All Americans should have the right to wear their hair that naturally grows

out of their heads without fear. We, as Members of Congress, must act to ban any discrimination against natural hair. Whether it is locs, curls, braids, or twists, Black Americans have the right to exist as their authentic selves and wear their natural hair with pride.

The CROWN Act would give and defend the right by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyle in employment, education, and several other important spheres. This legislation has been heavily vetted and has already been passed in several States.

I am proud to have authored in advance the CROWN Act as a member of the Louisiana State Senate, but not complete the process before I was elected to Congress. This is particularly special for me. For the people of Louisiana and for people across the Nation, Federal action is needed.

Studies show that 80 percent of Black women feel they have to change their hairstyles to simply fit in to the workplace, that natural hair is somehow unprofessional. This is unacceptable.

I am calling on this Chamber to do the right thing, that all elected officials stand up and do what is right by the people of America. This includes those who may not live in your district and those who have different life experiences.

For the overwhelming majority of our country's existence, racial discrimination in its various forms has been legal. Today, we can continue to move this Nation forward.

Today, the House will vote to make discrimination based on hairstyles a thing of the past and make our workplaces more inclusive and truly free for people to express themselves.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, what is Congress doing today? What is the people's House—under the Democrat majority—what is the House of Representatives up to today? Passing a bill to prohibit conduct that is already unlawful under the law. Discrimination based on hairstyle is already unlawful.

That is what the Congress, what the House of Representatives, is going to pass today. Think about it. That is the priority today when we have gone in literally 1 year's time from a secure border to complete chaos. Two million illegal crossings in 1 year on our border. In fact, we don't really have a border.

We have gone from safe streets to record crime in every major urban area in 1 year's time. They are focused on a bill to make conduct that is already unlawful, unlawful again, I guess.

We went from energy independence to the spectacle of the President of the United States begging OPEC to increase production. We have gone from

stable prices to a 40-year high inflation rate, and Democrats are focused on this bill.

This past summer we had the debacle that was the exit from Afghanistan. As we speak, the Ukrainian people are fighting for their lives, and Democrats are passing a bill to prohibit conduct already unlawful under Federal law, a bill that says you can't discriminate based on hairstyle, which is already unlawful.

We have had a year now where Democrats attack every liberty we enjoy under the First Amendment, every single one. There are still some locations in America where a full congregation cannot meet on a Sunday morning. There are some places where you still can't assemble and can't petition.

The Democrats have kept the Capitol closed to the American people, their own darn Capitol. How are you supposed to come in and petition your Member to redress your grievances if you are not even allowed in your Capitol that your tax dollars pay for? Of course, we know what they have done to freedom of speech and the attacks there. Their focus today is on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote. Let's focus on the issues that I think the vast majority of the American people want us to focus on like crime, like the 40-year high inflation rate, like the border problem, and like the fact that we were an energy independent country just a few months back. Let's focus on those issues.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, while racism and discrimination sometimes appear in overt forms, they can also manifest themselves in more subtle ways. One way is through discrimination based on natural hairstyles and hair textures associated with people of a particular race or national origin.

As we have discussed on this floor, this is intolerable and it is not taken care of by current law, despite the statements from the other side notwithstanding. The CROWN Act would make explicit that the civil rights laws prohibit such discrimination. It is a matter of basic fairness and justice.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2116, the Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act, commonly known as the CROWN Act. I am honored to co-lead this bill with Rep. WATSON COLEMAN, Rep. PRESSLEY, Rep. OMAR and Rep. MOORE, which will take direct aim at prohibiting race-based hair discrimination for African Americans and people of African descent.

Hair discrimination creates illogical barriers to advancement in the workplace or equal

treatment in schools for people of African descent. For example, our sons and daughters are penalized in school for natural hair styles deemed as "messy" and "unruly." We've seen students humiliated and unfairly disciplined because their braided hair extensions or locs have been judged as a violation of the dress code. In the workplace, a study found that women with curly afros, braids or twists, are often perceived as "less professional" than Black women with straightened hair. These perceptions have real impacts on their ability to be promoted or get raises.

I have been fighting to end this discriminatory practice for years. In 2014, the women of the Congressional Black Caucus urged the Army to rescind Army regulation 670-1, which prohibited many hairstyles worn by African American women and other women of color and I led an amendment included in the FY15 Defense Appropriations Bill to ban funding for this discriminatory rule. Due to our advocacy, a few years later the U.S. Navy removed their discriminatory policy allowing women, particularly women of color, to wear their hair in dreadlocks, large buns, braids, and ponytails.

This laid the groundwork for California to become the first state to ban discrimination against African Americans for wearing natural hairstyles at school or in the workplace with the passage of The Creating a Respectful and Open Workplace for Natural Hair (CROWN) Act. We should be able to show up as our whole selves—and passing the CROWN Act is a major step in that direction.

We owe it to our children to take action here in Congress to break down these barriers, and make sure that they are able to build the future they deserve. I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committee on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and on the Budget, and an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2116, the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2021" ("CROWN Act").

This necessary legislation explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of hair texture or hairstyles commonly associated with a particular race or national origin in areas of the law where discrimination on the basis of race or national origin is already prohibited.

It has long been my position that discrimination based on hair texture and hairstyle is a form of impermissible race discrimination.

According to a 2019 report, known as the CROWN Study, which was conducted by the JOY Collective (CROWN Act Coalition, Dove/Unilever, National Urban League, Color of Change), Black people are "disproportionately burdened by policies and practices in public places, including the workplace, that target, profile, or single them out for their natural hair styles—referring to the texture of hair that is not permed, dyed, relaxed, or chemically altered."

The CROWN Study found that Black women's hair is "more policed in the workplace, thereby contributing to a climate of group control in the company culture and perceived professional barriers" compared to non-Black women.

The study also found that "Black women are more likely to have received formal grooming policies in the workplace, and to believe that there is a dissonance from her hair and other

race's hair" and that "Black women's hairstyles were consistently rated lower or 'less ready' for job performance."

Among the study's other findings are that 80 percent of Black women believed that they had to change their hair from its natural state to "fit in at the office," that they were 83 percent more likely to be judged harshly because of their looks.

The study indicated that Black women were 1.5 times more likely to be sent home from the workplace because of their hair, and that they were 3.4 times more likely to be perceived as unprofessional compared to non-African-American women.

Eight years ago, the United States Army removed a grooming regulation prohibiting women servicemembers from wearing their hair in dreadlocks, a regulation that had a disproportionately adverse impact on Black women.

This decision was the result of a 2014 order by then-Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel to review the military's policies regarding hairstyles popular with African-American women after complaints from members of Congress, myself included, that the policies unfairly targeted black women.

In 2015, the Marine Corps followed suit and issued regulations to permit lock and twist hairstyles.

The CROWN Study illustrates the prevalence of hair discrimination but numerous stories across the country put names and faces to the people behind those numbers.

In 2017, a Banana Republic employee was told by a manager that she was violating the company's dress code because her box braids were too "urban" and "unkempt."

A year later, in 2018, Andrew Johnson, a New Jersey high school student, was forced by a white referee to either have his dreadlocks cut or forfeit a wrestling match, leading him to have his hair cut in public by an athletic trainer immediately before the match.

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The next year, two African-American men in Texas alleged being denied employment by Six Flags because of their hairstyles—one had long braids and the other had dreadlocks.

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The legislation also provides that the prohibition will be enforced as if it was incorporated into Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in federally-funded programs, and that violations of Section 3(a) will be treated as if they were violations of Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for the passage of H.R. 2116, the CROWN Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2116, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 55) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 55

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Emmett Till Antilynching Act".

SEC. 2. LYNCHING; OTHER CONSPIRACIES.

Section 249(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) LYNCHING.—Whoever conspires to commit any offense under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall, if death or serious bodily injury (as defined in section 2246 of this title) results from the offense, be imprisoned for not more than 30 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both.

"(6) OTHER CONSPIRACIES.—Whoever conspires to commit any offense under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall, if death or serious bodily injury (as defined in section 2246 of this title) results from the offense, or if the offense includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, be imprisoned for not more than 30 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both."

SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to re-

vises and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act is long-overdue legislation that would correct a historical injustice by finally specifying lynching as a crime under Federal law.

Our Nation endured a shameful period during which thousands of African Americans were lynched as a means of racial subordination and enforcing white supremacy. These violent incidents were largely tolerated by State and Federal officials, and they represent a stain on our Nation's legacy.

Today, we acknowledge this disgraceful chapter in American history, and we send a clear message that such violent actions motivated by hatred and bigotry will not be tolerated in this country.

The term "lynching" generally refers to premeditated public acts of violence—often resulting in death—carried out by a mob in order to punish an alleged transgressor or to strike fear among a targeted group.

Throughout history, lynching has been employed as an extreme form of informal group social control and has often been conducted with the display of a public spectacle for maximum intimidation.

This legislation is named in honor of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old African-American youth from Chicago, who was lynched in a particularly gruesome fashion while visiting an uncle in Mississippi in 1955. His murder and the antilynching movement that followed set the stage for the creation of the civil rights movement that we recognize today.

Though lynching touches all races and religions and occurs throughout the United States, it has been most common in the South and was targeted primarily at Blacks.

During the period between the Civil War and World War II, thousands of African Americans were lynched in the United States. These violent incidents profoundly impacted race relations and shaped the geographic, political, social, and economic conditions of African-American communities in ways that are still evident today.

The first Federal antilynching legislation was introduced in 1900, almost 120 years ago, by Congressman George Henry White, the only African-American Member of Congress at that time. Unfortunately, neither his bill nor any antilynching bills that were introduced in the decades that followed managed to pass Congress.

The Department of Justice has used other laws to prosecute some civil rights-era crimes and hate crimes that were described as lynching in public

discourse, but there is no Federal law explicitly prohibiting lynching.

Today, we act to correct this historical injustice. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) for his leadership on this important issue and for his attention to history.

In memory of Emmett Till and in memory of all the victims of lynching throughout our history, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the bill before us today recalls a dark period in our Nation's history. Lynching is an especially horrible act of violence. It was and is as wrong as wrong can be.

Last century, lynchings were a common atrocity committed by the Ku Klux Klan against the Black community. From the 1880s to the 1960s, approximately 4,743 individuals were lynched in the United States, of whom 3,400 victims were African American.

The bill before us today will make lynching a hate crime under the Federal code. There should be no doubt that our Nation condemns lynching in the strongest possible terms, which is why I was surprised that the bill reported out of committee minimized the importance of the gravity of the crime of lynching. I am pleased, however, that the majority is bringing this version to the floor rather than the text reported out of committee.

The bill reported out of committee simply criminalized conspiracies to commit any type of hate crime no matter how insignificant the injury. The bill before us today criminalizes a conspiracy if death or serious bodily injury occurs.

Madam Speaker, I hope we can all stand with one voice and condemn the atrocity of lynching. I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 55, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, which amends title 18, section 249 of the United States Code to make lynching a hate crime under Federal law punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment.

But before I go any further, let me acknowledge Congressman BOBBY RUSH who has been steadfast in the years that I have known him pushing day after day because Mamie Till and Emmett came from Chicago, from Illinois, going down to Mississippi, as Black children typically did, to see relatives in Mississippi, in Georgia, in Florida, in Texas, and in Alabama. He went down in 1955.

I thank Congressman RUSH for his leadership and persistence. We tried to

get this in the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, but I think we are where we want to be, a freestanding bill.

In 1989 a civil rights memorial was dedicated in Montgomery, Alabama, the birthplace of the modern civil rights movement, one of the efforts of Bryan Stevenson, to memorialize these individuals who were hanged. It honors the lives and memories of 40 martyrs who were slain during the movement from 1954 to 1968, including Emmett Till. We know that many more people lost their lives to racial violence during that era. As we were studying H.R. 40, the Reparations Commission, we determined 4,000—and most of those who were lynched were African Americans—the killers of 13 of the 40 martyrs whose names were inscribed on the memorial had not been prosecuted or convicted, and it is dedicated to those martyrs.

In 10 of the 40 deaths, defendants were either acquitted by all-White juries or served only token prison sentences. We also know there are many cases that still cry out for justice that involve hanging in particular of African Americans. These unsolved crimes represent a continuing stain on our Nation's honor and mock its commitment to equal justice under the law. The legislation before us is intended to help remove that stain once and for all.

The 40 victims selected for inclusion in the civil rights memorial fit at least one of three criteria: they were murdered because they were active in the civil rights movement; they were killed by organized hate crimes as acts of terror aimed at intimidating Black and civil rights activists; and their death, like the death of Emmett Till, helped to galvanize a movement by demonstrating the brutality faced by African Americans in the South.

That young boy aged 13 was hanged. These individuals were hanged. Several were White; 33 were Black. They were students, farmers, ministers, truck drivers, a homemaker, and a Nobel laureate. But, Madam Speaker, there are many, many other victims besides the 40 who were remembered in the memorial. The Southern Poverty Law Center reports through its research that approximately 75 other people died violently between 1952 and 1968 under circumstances suggesting that they were victims of racial violence. For most of them, the reason their names were not added to the memorial is because they were not enough; because the killings of African Americans were often covered up or not seriously investigated. There is little to doubt that many slayings were never recorded by authorities.

The crux of the matter is that lynching, even up to today, 2022, was not a Federal crime, and the heinous and evil act of lynching another human being was not a Federal crime that could be prosecuted. These are the ways that we can address this question by a Federal antilynching bill once and for all, making it a crime to lynch anyone in the United States.

So let me thank Mamie Till for being a courageous and wonderful civil rights activist driven by the heinous and horrible killing and hanging of a 13-year-old boy.

This is both mother and son in a much nicer time, and this is a mother who is expressing pain at the funeral of her child. And this, of course, is a photograph of what a 13-year-old, handsome, little boy looked like after he was beaten, lynched, dragged, and thrown in the water. This has to stop.

Now with this legislation we will finally have an antilynching legislation that makes illegal the idea of lynching.

Let me say that this idea of lynching is not an old act. 1981 was one of the most recent acts of lynching a fellow human being. So it is extremely important that we have this law that once and forever says that if it is not in the Constitution in terms of the exact language, it is tied to the Constitution, the 13th Amendment, which is the prohibition of slavery, the 14th Amendment which is due process. And I can assure our colleagues that we have not completed the thoughts of both of those amendments without having H.R. 55 which helps to ensure that justice is rendered and that lynching forever is stopped and that we realize that it is both a devastating and deadly act. But it is the ultimate indignity of taking another human being and hanging them like a piece of whatever one would like to imagine, like meat in a meat locker.

Let us stop that now. Let America stand as a place of human rights and a place of dignity.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 55.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding time to me. I am grateful that we are going to be voting today on this version of this bill. I think it is a much-improved version as opposed to the one that came out of committee. I am grateful to all those who worked hard on this to try to make this a better bill, and I am grateful for that.

I think when we reflect upon this bill and the history of our Nation—this Nation we all love and cherish—we recognize that we have to cure and acknowledge some issues and problems that we have had. And this is not the least of those for sure, but it is an important thing to recognize.

I appreciated the chairman of the Judiciary Committee mentioning George Henry White who was the first person to introduce an antilynching piece of legislation. George Henry White was from North Carolina. He was a Republican Representative. He was the only African American who was a Member of Congress at the time. After he left Congress in the early part of the last century, 1901, it would be 28 years before another African American came

into these important Halls of law and legislation.

One thing that Congressman White was very bold about was to fight and stand against disenfranchisement, to fight disenfranchisement and also to fight mob violence which took an incredible amount of courage and discipline, and I appreciate that and his history.

I am hopeful that we will make this a unanimous vote. I hope that we will record that vote for our posterity and for all Americans to know and recognize that the United States House of Representatives could come together as yet we may disagree on so many things, but on this issue that we can come together unitedly.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Emmett Till Antilynching Act. Sadly, more than 6,500 Black Americans were lynched between 1865 and 1950. My home State of Texas sadly—sadly—has the third highest number of lynchings in history. There were 468 documented deaths by lynching in Texas between 1885 and 1942. However, many historians believe that closer to 5,000 Mexicans and Mexican Americans died by lynching around this time.

Few actions are crueler, more heinous, and more inhumane than someone being lynched. Yet to this day—and shamefully so—lynching does not have a Federal hate crime legislation. Since 1900 there have been more than 200 attempts to codify lynching as a Federal crime, but each attempt was unsuccessful.

Today we can correct this historical injustice. By passing this bill, we can begin the closing of this terrible and shameful chapter in America's history.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor this bill, and I urge all my colleagues to support it here today. I am pleased to hear the other side of the aisle talk about a unanimous vote. What we need is a unanimous vote to support this bill. It is time. It is time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, this bill would, incredibly and tragically, for the first time make lynching a Federal hate crime in America.

Despite more than 200 attempts to pass antilynching legislation through Congress over the past 120 years, lynching has never been designated as a Federal crime.

And this isn't just a horror of the past. Unfortunately, we still see these horrible instances. This is reality still today because murders are prosecuted

at the local level, this historical injustice meant that 99 percent of lynching perpetrators escaped punishment.

This bill is long overdue. Today I will be voting for Representative BOBBY RUSH's antilynching bill to finally close this dark chapter of our history. We cannot bring back Emmett Till or the thousands of others whose precious lives were lost in the horrible acts of racial terror, but passing this antilynching act is a historic step forward justice and a signal that our Nation will finally reckon with this dark chapter of our history.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I would just say that I hope we do have a unanimous vote and support this good piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, with this legislation, we can right a great historical wrong by finally specifying lynching as a crime under Federal law, more than 120 years after the first antilynching bill was introduced in Congress. Although this proposal should have been law a long time ago, it is never too late to do the right thing.

The shameful era when lynchings were commonplace in this country—particularly in the South—is thankfully over, but we have seen disturbing echoes of this gruesome practice in recent years—most recently in the brutal murder of Ahmaud Arbery. This legislation sends a clear message that such violent actions motivated by hatred and bigotry will not be tolerated in this country.

The Nation is in the midst of a national conversation and a national awakening on issues of race and justice. As we reckon with our past and look to the future, it is important that we place lynching where it properly belongs—in criminal code alongside other hate crimes that have caused so much pain and suffering over the years.

I want to thank Congressman BOBBY RUSH for his tireless efforts in bringing this legislation forward and all the other Members whose efforts have paved the way for passage of this bill today.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 55, the "Emmett Till Antilynching Act," which amends the Title 18, Section 249 of the United States Code to make lynching a hate crime under federal law punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment.

Madam Speaker, in 1989, the Civil Rights Memorial was dedicated in Montgomery, Alabama, the birthplace of the modern Civil Rights Movement.

The Memorial honors the lives and memories of 40 martyrs who were slain during the movement from 1954 to 1968, including Emmett Till.

But we know that many more people lost their lives to racial violence during that era.

In fact, at the time the Memorial was dedicated, the killers of 13 of the 40 martyrs whose names are inscribed on the Memorial had not been prosecuted or convicted.

In 10 of the 40 deaths, defendants were either acquitted by allwhite juries or served only token prison sentences.

We also know there are many cases that still cry out for justice.

These unsolved crimes represent a continuing stain on our nation's honor and mock its commitment to equal justice under law.

The legislation before us is intended to help us remove that stain once and for all.

The 40 victims selected for inclusion in the Civil Rights Memorial fit at least one of three criteria: (1) they were murdered because they were active in the civil rights movement; (2) they were killed by organized hate groups as acts of terror aimed at intimidating blacks and civil rights activists; or, (3) their deaths, like the death of Emmett Till, helped to galvanize the movement by demonstrating the brutality faced by African Americans in the South.

The 40 persons who fit the selection criteria ranged in age from 11 to 66.

Seven were white, and 33 were black.

They were students, farmers, ministers, truck drivers, a homemaker and a Nobel laureate.

But Madam Speaker, there are many, many other victims besides the 40 who are remembered on the Memorial.

The Southern Poverty Law Center reports that its research uncovered approximately 75 other people who died violently between 1952 and 1968 under circumstances suggesting that they were victims of racial violence.

For most of them the reason their names were not added to the Memorial is because not enough was known about the details surrounding their deaths.

Sadly, the reason so little is known about these cases is because they were not fully investigated or, in some cases, law enforcement officials were involved in the killings or subsequent cover-ups.

And because the killings of African Americans were often covered up or not seriously investigated, there is little reason to doubt that many slayings were never even recorded by the authorities.

The reason justice had not been served was the callous indifference, and often the criminal collusion, of many white law enforcement officials in the segregated South.

There simply was no justice for African Americans during the civil rights era.

The whole criminal justice system—from the police to the prosecutors, to the juries, and to the judges—was perverted by racial bigotry.

African Americans were routinely beaten, bombed and shot with impunity.

Sometimes, the killers picked their victims on a whim.

Sometimes, they targeted them for their activism.

In other cases, prominent white citizens were involved, and no consequences flowed.

Herbert Lee of Liberty, Mississippi, for example, was shot in the head by a state legislator in broad daylight in 1961.

It is, of course, fitting and proper that this legislation bears the name of Emmett Till, whose slaying in 1955 and his mother's decision to have an open casket at his funeral stirred the nation's conscience and galvanized a generation of Americans to join the fight for equality.

Sadly, hundreds of them were killed in that struggle, and many of the killers, like those of Emmett himself, were never successfully prosecuted.

Madam Speaker, over the past half century, the United States has made tremendous progress in overcoming the badges and vestiges of slavery.

But this progress has been purchased at great cost.

Examples of unsolved cases include the 1968 "Orangeburg Massacre" at South Carolina State University where state police shot and killed three student protesters; the 1967 shooting death of Carrie Brumfield, whose body was found on a rural Louisiana road; the 1957 murder of Willie Joe Sanford, whose body was fished out of a creek in Hawkinsville, Georgia; the 1946 killing of a black couple, including a pregnant woman, who was pulled out of a car in Monroe, Georgia, and dragged down a wagon trail before being shot in front of 200 people.

Solving cases like these is part of the great unfinished work of America.

Madam Speaker, 53 years ago, Medgar Evers was murdered in Jackson, Mississippi; justice would not be done in his case for more than twenty years.

But that day was foretold because the evening before the death of Medgar Evers, on June 11, 1963, President John F. Kennedy addressed the nation from the Oval Office on the state of race relations and civil rights in America.

In his historic speech to the nation President Kennedy said:

"We are confronted primarily with a moral issue. It is as old as the scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution.

"One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

H.R. 55 will help ensure that justice is received by victims of lynching and in doing so, this legislation will help this Nation fulfill its hopes and justify its boast that in America all persons live in freedom.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 55, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1630

INDIANA HUNT-MARTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2142) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2142

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. INDIANA HUNT-MARTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DONALDS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia?

There was no objection.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2142, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 170 Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo, New York, as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

Mrs. Indiana Hunt-Martin was born on May 30, 1922, in Georgia. Her family moved to western New York when she was in elementary school, and she was one of only two Black students in her high school class.

She aspired to a business career but faced limited opportunities and had to take jobs picking peaches and cleaning restrooms at a TNT factory.

In 1944, Mrs. Hunt-Martin joined the newly formed Women's Army Corps. The Women's Army Corps had more than 800 Black female soldiers serving in the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the Six Triple Eight. The Six Triple Eight was the only all-African-American Women's Army Corps.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin was one of the original 500 African-American female soldiers who were chosen to sail across

the Atlantic. The soldiers feared they would not make it alive because they were being chased by a German U-boat. Fortunately, they arrived safely in Liverpool, England.

In England, the soldiers were assigned to horrific conditions, staying in dilapidated schools infested with rats and parasites. Regardless of the conditions, the Six Triple Eight cleared a backlog of more than 17 million pieces of mail and packages in only 3 months.

They were then relocated to Rouen and Paris, France, where they continued adhering to their motto, "No mail, low morale."

In February 1946, the Six Triple Eight returned to a segregated United States. The unit received honorable discharges when they were disbanded but no recognition of their accomplishments.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin went on to have a distinguished career at the New York Department of Labor, working there for 41 years and retiring in 1987.

She met her husband at the New York Department of Labor, with whom she had a loving daughter, Janice Martin.

Throughout the years, Mrs. Hunt-Martin was an active life member of several veterans organizations and mentored young African-American women who chose to serve in the military.

She was inducted into the New York State Veterans Hall of Fame and received several service medals.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin passed away peacefully on September 21, 2020, at the age of 98.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring this American hero by naming the post office at 170 Manhattan Avenue as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DONALDS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which would name a post office in New York after Indiana Hunt-Martin.

Mrs. Hunt-Martin was born in Uvalda, Georgia, during a time when opportunities for Black Americans were very limited. Her family moved to western New York, where she was one of two Black students at Niagara Falls High School.

In 1944, Mrs. Hunt-Martin joined the only all-African-American Women's Army Corps, the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the Six Triple Eight.

She was then chosen to serve overseas in England, where she worked with fellow soldiers under harsh and challenging workspace conditions.

In only 3 months, they cleared a 2-year backlog of mail destined for nearly 7 million members of the United States military and others serving in the European theater. This was certainly an important contribution to

the war effort, which the Six Triple Eight recognized with the motto: "No mail, low morale."

In 1946, Mrs. Hunt-Martin returned to the United States and received an honorable discharge. She then worked at the United States Department of Labor for 41 years. During this service, she met her husband and had a daughter, Janice Martin.

After her service to the Nation, Mrs. Hunt-Martin became an active member of several veterans organizations and mentored young Black women who served in the military.

Sadly, on September 21, 2020, Indiana Hunt-Martin passed away.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill to honor Indiana Hunt-Martin's exemplary life of service.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), the author of this important bill.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2142, legislation designating the Central Park Post Office in Buffalo, New York, as the Indiana Hunt-Martin Post Office Building.

It is fitting that consideration of this bill celebrating the life and service of an American trailblazer take place today during Black History month and upon Women's History Month.

Born in 1922, Indiana Hunt-Martin moved to Niagara Falls as a child and graduated from Niagara Falls High School before joining the Women's Army Corps in 1944.

Following enlistment, she traveled by railroad to Fort Oglethorpe in Georgia, where she underwent training.

She recalled encounters with segregation as she traveled south: a train stop in Washington, D.C., where passengers were separated into railcars based on race; separate restrooms and drinking fountains; and fellow military members getting in trouble for refusing to sit in the back of the bus.

Indiana Hunt-Martin was a member of the Six Triple Eight Central Postal Directory Battalion within the Women's Army Corps, the first Black female battalion and the only all-women battalion to be deployed overseas.

The unit sorted and redirected millions of backlogged letters and packages sent to soldiers, working around the clock to deliver approximately 65,000 pieces of mail each shift.

Indiana Hunt-Martin served this Nation selflessly and was honorably discharged from the United States Army on November 10, 1945.

After the war, she worked for the New York State Department of Labor for 41 years, retiring in 1987.

In addition to serving her country, she served her community through numerous veterans, church, and neighborhood organizations.

In 2014, we had the distinct privilege of presenting her with the medals she earned while serving in the United

States Army, including the Women's Army Corps Service Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Honorable Service Lapel award for her service during World War II.

The idea for this legislation was brought to us by Korean war veteran Sandi Williams, who serves as president and founder of the United Veterans of Buffalo.

The bill has the bipartisan support of the entire New York congressional delegation, the Bennett-Wells American Legion Auxiliary Post, the Johnetta R. Cole AMVETS Post, the Jesse Clipper American Legion Post, and many others.

From 1978 until her passing, Indiana Hunt-Martin frequented the post office on Manhattan Avenue in Buffalo weekly to purchase stamps, pick up mail, and send letters.

There are post offices named for Presidents and famous celebrities, but I might argue that there would be none more fitting than the one paying tribute to the legacy of Indiana Hunt-Martin and her service to our country.

I am proud to lead this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join me in approving this legislation.

Mr. DONALDS. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, with no further speakers, I urge passage of H.R. 2142, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2142, to honor Ms. Indiana Hunt-Martin, a member of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) groundbreaking 6888 Central Postal Directory Battalion (Six Triple Eight), the only all-black WAC battalion deployed overseas during WWII.

As a cosponsor of this bill and the author of the House measure to award a Congressional Gold Medal to all the women of the Six Triple Eight that the Congress will soon enact, Ms. Hunt-Martin's story is the story of most of the women who served in the 6888.

According to her daughter, "she was born in a time and place where share cropping, lynching, and hatred of people, especially males of color were everyday occurrences."

Yet, she was not deterred from serving her country. Born in Georgia, she moved to New York in the 1920's when she was still a young child. After graduating high school, she read about an effort by First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the founding president of the National Council of Negro Women, to ensure that women of color could join the war effort as part of the WAC. So she applied. And waited. And after, her application was apparently "lost", she did not give up. She applied again, was accepted, and enlisted.

She was subsequently chosen to serve in the Six Triple Eight. And served honorably with that groundbreaking unit.

After her military service, she worked for the New York State Department of Labor, retiring after some 40 years of service. In 2014, in a story that is very familiar to me, she reached out to her local congressman, Mr. HIGGINS, for help getting the medals she had earned

through her service so many decades earlier. This story is familiar to me because my own constituent, Ms. Anna Mae Robertson, who also served with the Six Triple Eight, similarly reached out to my office around the same time to help her get the service medals she had earned.

This evening, I will have the honor of hosting Ms. Hunt-Martin's daughter in my office as we celebrate the passage of this bill and my Six Triple Eight Gold Medal bill (H.R. 1012/S. 321). While Ms. Hunt-Martin and the vast majority of the women who served with the 6888 may no longer be with us, today we make sure that their service and sacrifice is not forgotten.

As noted by Debbera Ranson, the commander and founder of the Johnetta R. Coles AmVets post in Buffalo, NY, "There are so many times when African American soldiers have done wonderful things but it takes forever for them to get recognized. Many times, the honors that they eventually received—if they even do—is way after they have passed. And so, as we do these different honors, at least family members will be able to enjoy knowing that their loved ones have been honored."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2142.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

"SIX TRIPLE EIGHT" CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 321) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight", on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr.

PERLMUTTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]
YEAS—422

Adams	Crow	Hinson
Aderholt	Cuellar	Hollingsworth
Aguilar	Curtis	Horsford
Allen	Davidson	Houlihan
Allred	Davis, Danny K.	Hoyer
Amodei	Davis, Rodney	Hudson
Armstrong	Dean	Huffman
Arrington	DeFazio	Huizenga
Auchincloss	DeGette	Issa
Axne	DeLauro	Jackson
Babin	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Bacon	Delgado	Jacobs (CA)
Baird	Demings	Jacobs (NY)
Balderson	DeSaulnier	Jeffries
Banks	DesJarlais	Johnson (GA)
Barr	Deutch	Johnson (LA)
Barragán	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (OH)
Bass	Dingell	Johnson (SD)
Beatty	Doggett	Johnson (TX)
Bentz	Donalds	Jones
Bera	Doyle, Michael F.	Jordan
Bergman	Duncan	Joyce (OH)
Beyer	Dunn	Joyce (PA)
Bice (OK)	Ellzey	Kahele
Biggs	Emmer	Kaptur
Bilirakis	Escobar	Katko
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Keating
Bishop (NC)	Espallat	Keller
Blumenauer	Estes	Kelly (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Evans	Kelly (MS)
Boebert	Fallon	Kelly (PA)
Bonamici	Feenstra	Khanna
Bost	Ferguson	Kildee
Bourdeaux	Fischbach	Kilmer
Bowman	Fitzgerald	Kim (CA)
Boyle, Brendan	Fitzpatrick	Kim (NJ)
F.	Fleischmann	Kind
Brady	Fletcher	Kinzing
Brooks	Fortenberry	Kirkpatrick
Brown (MD)	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Brown (OH)	Fox	Kuster
Brownley	Frankel, Lois	Kustoff
Buchanan	Franklin, C.	LaHood
Buck	Scott	LaMalfa
Buchshon	Fulcher	Lamb
Budd	Gaetz	Lamborn
Burchett	Gallego	Langevin
Burgess	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Bush	Garbarino	Larsen (CT)
Bustos	Garcia (CA)	Latta
Butterfield	Garcia (IL)	LaTurner
Calvert	Garcia (TX)	Lawrence
Cammack	Gibbs	Lawson (FL)
Carbajal	Gimenez	Lee (CA)
Cárdenas	Gohmert	Lee (NV)
Carey	Golden	Leger Fernandez
Carl	Gomez	Lesko
Carson	Gonzales, Tony	Letlow
Carter (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)	Levin (CA)
Carter (LA)	Gonzalez, Lie	Levin (MI)
Carter (TX)	Vicente	Lieu
Cartwright	Good (VA)	Lofgren
Case	Gooden (TX)	Long
Casten	Gottheimer	Loudermilk
Castor (FL)	Granger	Lowenthal
Castro (TX)	Graves (LA)	Lucas
Chabot	Graves (MO)	Luetkemeyer
Cheney	Green (TN)	Luria
Cherfilus-	Green, Al (TX)	Lynch
McCormick	Greene (GA)	Mace
Chu	Griffith	Malinowski
Cicilline	Grijalva	Malliotakis
Clark (MA)	Grothman	Maloney,
Clarke (NY)	Guest	Carolyn B.
Cleaver	Guthrie	Maloney, Sean
Cline	Harder (CA)	Mann
Clyburn	Harris	Manning
Clyde	Harshbarger	Massie
Cohen	Hartzler	Mast
Cole	Hayes	Matsui
Comer	Hern	McBath
Connolly	Herrell	McCarthy
Cooper	Herrera Beutler	McCaul
Correa	Hice (GA)	McClain
Costa	Higgins (LA)	McClintock
Costa	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Courtney	Hill	McEachin
Craig	Himes	McGovern
Crawford		McHenry
Crenshaw		
Crist		

McKinley	Raskin	Stefanik
McNerney	Reed	Steil
Meeks	Reschenthaler	Steube
Meijer	Rice (NY)	Stevens
Meng	Rice (SC)	Stewart
Meuser	Rodgers (WA)	Strickland
Mfume	Rogers (AL)	Suozzi
Miller (IL)	Rogers (KY)	Swalwell
Moolenaar	Rose	Takano
Mooney	Rosendale	Tenney
Moore (AL)	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Moore (UT)	Rouzer	Thompson (MS)
Moore (WI)	Roy	Thompson (PA)
Morelle	Roybal-Allard	Tiffany
Moulton	Ruiz	Timmons
Mrvan	Ruppersberger	Titus
Mullin	Rush	Tlaib
Murphy (FL)	Rutherford	Tonko
Murphy (NC)	Ryan	Torres (CA)
Nadler	Salazar	Torres (NY)
Napolitano	Sánchez	Trahan
Neal	Sarbanes	Trone
Neguse	Scalise	Turner
Nehls	Scanlon	Underwood
Newhouse	Schakowsky	Upton
Newman	Schiff	Valadao
Norcross	Schneider	Van Drew
Norman	Schrader	Van Dune
O'Halleran	Schrier	Vargas
Obenrolte	Schweikert	Veasey
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Vela
Omar	Scott, Austin	Velázquez
Owens	Scott, David	Wagner
Palazzo	Sessions	Walberg
Pallone	Sewell	Walorski
Palmer	Sherman	Waltz
Panetta	Sherrill	Wasserman
Pappas	Simpson	Schultz
Pascarell	Sires	Waters
Payne	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Pelosi	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Pence	Smith (NE)	Welch
Perlmutter	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Perry	Smith (WA)	Westerman
Peters	Smucker	Wexton
Pfuger	Soto	Williams (GA)
Phillips	Spanberger	Williams (TX)
Pingree	Spartz	Wilson (FL)
Porter	Speier	Wilson (SC)
Posey	Stansbury	Wittman
Pressley	Stanton	Womack
Price (NC)	Stauber	Yarmuth
Quigley	Steel	Young

NOT VOTING—11

Cawthorn	Miller (WV)	Weber (TX)
Cloud	Miller-Meeks	Wild
Gallagher	Pocan	Zeldin
Gosar	Taylor	

□ 1905

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida and Ms. SEWELL changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Cuellar (Correa)	Johnson (TX)
(Arrington)	Deutch (Rice)	(Jeffries)
Barragán	(NY)	Kahele (Correa)
(Correa)	Doggett (Beyer)	Kelly (PA)
Bass (Kelly (IL))	Doyle, Michael	(Keller)
Bilirakis	F. (Evans)	Kirkpatrick
(Fleischmann)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
F. (Beyer)	(Wexton)	(Evans)
Brooks (Moore	Frankel, Lois	Mann (LaTurner)
(AL))	(Wexton)	Manning (Beyer)
Buchanan	Gohmert	McEachin
(Waltz)	(Boebert)	(Wexton)
Cárdenas	Gonzalez,	Meijer (Moore
(Gomez)	Vicente	(UT))
Carter (TX)	(Correa)	Meng (Kuster)
(Hudson)	Granger (Van	Nehls (Jackson)
Clarke (NY)	Duane)	Pascarell
(Kelly (IL))	Green (TN)	(Pallone)
Crist	(Fleischmann)	Payne (Pallone)
(Wasserman	Grijalva (Garcia	Pfuger (Ellzey)
Schultz)	(IL))	

Raskin	Sessions	Trone (Connolly)
(Cicilline)	(Duncan)	Underwood
Roybal-Allard	Sires (Pallone)	(Jeffries)
(Takano)	Speier (Escobar)	Van Drew
Rush (Evans)	Strickland	(Reschenthaler)
Ryan (Kildee)	(Jeffries)	Wilson (FL)
Salazar	Suozzi (Beyer)	(Cicilline)
(Jackson)	Tenney	Yarmuth (Beyer)
	(Jackson)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HAGEDORN

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Minnesota delegation as we honor the life and mourn the passing of our colleague, Jim Hagedorn of Blue Earth, Minnesota.

Public service was a defining feature in the life of Representative Hagedorn. As a young man, he worked here in the House for 7 years as a legislative assistant with Congressman Arlan Stangeland. He then served as a legislative and congressional affairs officer for two U.S. Department of Treasury agencies, the Financial Management Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Since 2019, Congressman Hagedorn represented the cities, towns, and farms of southern Minnesota's First Congressional District.

On the Small Business and Agriculture Committees, Jim worked to expand broadband access to rural communities, as well as provide additional support for farmers and ranchers during the pandemic.

Even as Jim bravely endured the personal challenge of cancer treatment, he did so with dignity and grace. Jim continued to serve our country and his constituents.

Despite our policy differences on many issues, Jim and I were united in the common goal of achieving greater opportunities for future generations of Minnesotans.

I offer my deepest condolences to Jim's family, his friends, his staff, and the people of the First Congressional District during this difficult time.

Minnesota's Congressional district delegation is grateful for Congressman Hagedorn's service to our country.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER).

Mr. EMMER. Madam Speaker, I too, rise today to honor our dear friend, Congressman Jim Hagedorn. It is amazing that in this day and age with all of our differences, proud Minnesotans, regardless of our political perspective, can stand together in memory of one of our great colleagues, and we thank everybody in this Chamber for doing the same.

It is fitting that we hold this tribute on the House floor. I never saw Jim more proud than when he was here in this Chamber representing the State of Minnesota and the communities that he loved so much.

Jim showed us the best of Minnesota. Born in Blue Earth, as Betty told you, Jim was born in 1962, and he grew up on his family's farm near Truman, Minnesota. The son of former Minnesota

Congressman Tom Hagedorn, Jim was raised with a lifelong commitment to serve.

After graduating from George Mason University, Jim followed in his father's footsteps and pursued a life of public service. Jim began his career as a staffer to Minnesota Representative Arlan Stangeland and then he went on to work for the U.S. Treasury and Bureau of Engraving and Printing before finally being elected to the House of Representatives in 2018.

During his time in the House, Jim served the First District of Minnesota every day with an unwavering passion and a positive attitude that brightened the Halls of Congress and brought the best of Blue Earth to Washington.

We will all miss Jim dearly, and we pray for his family during this difficult time.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Minnesota delegation and on behalf of the great State of Minnesota, I respectfully ask that we recognize the life of Congressman Jim Hagedorn with a moment of silence.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all those present in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to please rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Jim Hagedorn of Minnesota.

EMMETT TILL ANTILYNCHING ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 55) to amend section 249 of title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 422, nays 3, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—422

Adams	Bilirakis	Butterfield
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Calvert
Aguilar	Bishop (NC)	Cammack
Allen	Blumenauer	Carbajal
Allred	Blunt Rochester	Cárdenas
Amodei	Boebert	Carey
Armstrong	Bonamici	Carl
Arrington	Bost	Carson
Auchincloss	Bourdeaux	Carter (GA)
Axne	Bowman	Carter (LA)
Babin	Boyle, Brendan	Carter (TX)
Bacon	F.	Cartwright
Baird	Brady	Case
Balderson	Brooks	Casten
Banks	Brown (MD)	Castor (FL)
Barr	Brown (OH)	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Brownley	Cawthorn
Bass	Buchanan	Chabot
Beatty	Buck	Cheney
Bentz	Bucshon	Cherfilus-
Bera	Budd	McCormick
Bergman	Burchett	Chu
Beyer	Burgess	Cicilline
Bice (OK)	Bush	Clark (MA)
Biggs	Bustos	Clarke (NY)

Cleaver	Herrera Beutler	Meng
Cline	Hice (GA)	Meuser
Clyburn	Higgins (LA)	Mfume
Cohen	Higgins (NY)	Miller (IL)
Cole	Hill	Miller-Meeks
Comer	Himes	Moolenaar
Connolly	Hinson	Mooney
Cooper	Hollingsworth	Moore (AL)
Correa	Horsford	Moore (UT)
Costa	Houlahan	Moore (WI)
Courtney	Hoyer	Morelle
Craig	Hudson	Moulton
Crawford	Huffman	Mrvan
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Mullin
Crist	Issa	Murphy (FL)
Crow	Jackson	Murphy (NC)
Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Nadler
Curtis	Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano
Daids (KS)	Jacobs (NY)	Neal
Davidson	Jeffries	Neguse
Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)	Nehls
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (LA)	Newhouse
Dean	Johnson (OH)	Newman
DeFazio	Johnson (SD)	Norcross
DeGette	Johnson (TX)	Norman
DeLauro	Jones	O'Halleran
DelBene	Jordan	Obenrolte
Delgado	Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
Demings	Joyce (PA)	Omar
DeSaulnier	Kahele	Owens
DesJarlais	Kaptur	Palazzo
Deutch	Katko	Pallone
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Palmer
Dingell	Keller	Panetta
Doggett	Kelly (IL)	Pappas
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Pascarella
Doyle, Michael	Kelly (PA)	Payne
F.	Khanna	Pelosi
Duncan	Kildee	Pence
Dunn	Kilmer	Perlmutter
Ellzey	Kim (CA)	Perry
Emmer	Kim (NJ)	Peters
Escobar	Kind	Pfleger
Eshoo	Kinzing	Phillips
Espallat	Kirkpatrick	Pingree
Estes	Krishnamoorthi	Porter
Evans	Kuster	Posey
Fallon	Kustoff	Pressley
Feenstra	LaHood	Price (NC)
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Quigley
Fischbach	Lamb	Raskin
Fitzgerald	Lamborn	Reed
Fitzpatrick	Langevin	Reschenthaler
Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)
Fletcher	Larson (CT)	Rice (SC)
Fortenberry	Latta	Rodgers (WA)
Foster	LaTurner	Rogers (AL)
Fox	Lawrence	Rogers (KY)
Frankel, Lois	Lawson (FL)	Rose
Franklin, C.	Lee (CA)	Rosendale
Scott	Lee (NV)	Ross
Fulcher	Leger Fernandez	Rouzer
Gaetz	Lesko	Roybal-Allard
Gallago	Letlow	Ruiz
Garamendi	Levin (CA)	Ruppersberger
Garbarino	Levin (MI)	Rush
Garcia (CA)	Lieu	Rutherford
Garcia (IL)	Lofgren	Ryan
Garcia (TX)	Long	Salazar
Gibbs	Long	Sánchez
Gimenez	Long	Sarbanes
Gohmert	Lowenthal	Scalise
Golden	Lucas	Scanlon
Gomez	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky
Gonzales, Tony	Luria	Schiff
Gonzalez (OH)	Lynch	Schneider
Gonzalez,	Mace	Schrader
Vicente	Malinowski	Schrier
Good (VA)	Malliotakis	Schweikert
Gooden (TX)	Maloney,	Scott (VA)
Gottheimer	Carolyn B.	Scott, Austin
Granger	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David
Graves (LA)	Mann	Sessions
Graves (MO)	Manning	Sewell
Green (TN)	Mast	Sherman
Green, Al (TX)	Matsui	Sherrill
Greene (GA)	McBath	Simpson
Griffith	McCarthy	Sires
Grijalva	McCaul	Slotkin
Grothman	McClain	Smith (MO)
Guest	McClintock	Smith (NE)
Guthrie	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Harder (CA)	McEachin	Smith (WA)
Harris	McGovern	Smucker
Harshbarger	McHenry	Soto
Hartzler	McKinley	Spanberger
Hayes	McNerney	Spartz
Hern	Meeks	Speier
Herrell	Meijer	Stansbury

Stanton	Tlaib	Waltz
Stauber	Tonko	Wasserman
Steel	Torres (CA)	Schultz
Stefanik	Torres (NY)	Waters
Steil	Trahan	Watson Coleman
Steube	Trone	Webster (FL)
Stevens	Turner	Welch
Stewart	Underwood	Wenstrup
Strickland	Upton	Westerman
Suozzi	Valadao	Wexton
Swalwell	Van Drew	Wild
Takano	Van Dyne	Williams (GA)
Tenney	Vargas	Williams (TX)
Thompson (CA)	Veasey	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Vela	Wilson (SC)
Thompson (PA)	Velázquez	Wittman
Tiffany	Wagner	Womack
Timmons	Walberg	Yarmuth
Titus	Walorski	Young

NAYS—3

Clyde Massie Roy

NOT VOTING—8

Cloud	Miller (WV)	Weber (TX)
Gallagher	Pocan	Zeldin
Gosar	Taylor	

□ 1928

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. PALAZZO changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Fletcher	Meng (Kuster)
(Arrington)	(Wexton)	Nehls (Jackson)
Barragán	Frankel, Lois	Pascarella
(Correa)	(Wexton)	(Pallone)
Bass (Kelly (IL))	Gohmert	Payne (Pallone)
Bilirakis	(Boebert)	Pfleger (Ellzey)
(Fleischmann)	Gonzalez,	Raskin
Boyle, Brendan	Vicente	(Cicilline)
F. (Beyer)	(Correa)	Roybal-Allard
Brooks (Moore	Granger (Van	(Takano)
(AL))	Duynne)	Rush (Evans)
Buchanan	Green (TN)	Ryan (Kildee)
(Fleischmann)	(Fleischmann)	Salazar
(Waltz)	Grijalva (Garcia	(Jackson)
Cárdenas	(IL))	Sessions
(Gomez)	Johnson (TX)	(Duncan)
Carter (TX)	(Jeffries)	Sires (Pallone)
(Hudson)	Kahele (Correa)	Speier (Escobar)
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Strickland
(Kelly (IL))	(Keller)	(Jeffries)
Crist	Kirkpatrick	Suozzi (Beyer)
(Wasserman	(Pallone)	Tenney
Schultz)	Lawson (FL)	(Jackson)
Cuellar (Correa)	(Evans)	Trone (Connolly)
Deutch (Rice	Mann (LaTurner)	Underwood
(NY))	Manning (Beyer)	(Jeffries)
Doggett (Beyer)	McEachin	Van Drew
Doyle, Michael	(Wexton)	(Reschenthaler)
F. (Evans)	Meijer (Moore	Wilson (FL)
Fallon (Jackson)	(UT))	(Cicilline)
		Yarmuth (Beyer)

CREATING A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORLD FOR NATURAL HAIR ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 235, nays 188, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]

YEAS—235

Adams	Golden	Newman
Aguilar	Gomez	Norcross
Allred	Gonzalez (OH)	O'Halleran
Auchincloss	Gonzalez,	Obernolte
Axne	Vicente	Ocasio-Cortez
Bacon	Gottheimer	Omar
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Bass	Grijalva	Panetta
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Pappas
Bera	Hayes	Pascarell
Beyer	Herrera Beutler	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Pelosi
Blumenauer	Himes	Perlmutter
Blunt Rochester	Horsford	Peters
Bonamici	Houlihan	Phillips
Bourdeaux	Hoyer	Pingree
Bowman	Huffman	Porter
Boyle, Brendan	Jackson Lee	Pressley
F.	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Quigley
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Raskin
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Reed
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Jones	Ross
Butterfield	Kahele	Roybal-Allard
Carbajal	Kaptur	Ruiz
Cardenas	Katko	Ruppersberger
Carey	Keating	Rush
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Sánchez
Cartwright	Kildee	Sarbanes
Case	Kilmer	Scanlon
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kinzinger	Schneider
Cherfilus-	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
McCormick	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Chu	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Ciilline	Lamb	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Langevin	Sherman
Clarke (NY)	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Sires
Clyburn	Lawrence	Slotkin
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Cole	Lee (CA)	Soto
Connolly	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Cooper	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Correa	Levin (CA)	Stansbury
Costa	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Courtney	Lieu	Stevens
Craig	Lofgren	Strickland
Crist	Lowenthal	Suozi
Crow	Luria	Swalwell
Cuellar	Lynch	Takano
Davids (KS)	Mace	Thompson (CA)
Davis, Danny K.	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
Dean	Malliotakis	Titus
DeFazio	Maloney,	Tlaib
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Tonko
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Torres (CA)
DelBene	Manning	Torres (NY)
Delgado	Matsui	Trahan
Demings	McBath	Trone
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Underwood
Deutch	McEachin	Vargas
Dingell	McGovern	Veasey
Doggett	McNerney	Vela
Doyle, Michael	Meeks	Velázquez
F.	Meijer	Wasserman
Escobar	Meng	Schultz
Eshoo	Mfume	Waters
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Watson Coleman
Evans	Morelle	Welch
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Wexton
Fletcher	Mrvan	Wild
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Williams (GA)
Frankel, Lois	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Gallego	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Neal	Young
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	
Garcia (TX)	Newhouse	

NAYS—188

Aderholt	Barr	Brady
Allen	Bentz	Brooks
Amodei	Bergman	Buchanan
Armstrong	Bice (OK)	Buck
Arrington	Biggs	Bucshon
Babin	Bilirakis	Budd
Baird	Bishop (NC)	Burchett
Balderson	Boebert	Burgess
Banks	Boat	Calvert

Cammack	Hern	Owens
Carl	Herrell	Palazzo
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Palmer
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Cawthorn	Hill	Perry
Chabot	Hinson	Pfleger
Cline	Hollingsworth	Posey
Clyde	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Comer	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Crawford	Issa	Rodgers (WA)
Crenshaw	Jackson	Rogers (AL)
Curtis	Jacobs (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Davidson	Johnson (LA)	Rose
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Rosendale
DesJarlais	Johnson (SD)	Rouzer
Diaz-Balart	Jordan	Roy
Donalds	Joyce (OH)	Rutherford
Duncan	Joyce (PA)	Salazar
Dunn	Keller	Scalise
Ellzey	Kelly (MS)	Schweikert
Emmer	Kelly (PA)	Scott, Austin
Estes	Kim (CA)	Sessions
Fallon	Kustoff	Simpson
Feenstra	LaHood	Smith (MO)
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Smith (NE)
Fischbach	Lamborn	Smith (NJ)
Fitzgerald	Latta	Smucker
Fleischmann	LaTurner	Spartz
Fortenberry	Lesko	Stauber
Fox	Letlow	Steel
Franklin, C.	Long	Stefanik
Scott	Loudermilk	Steil
Fulcher	Lucas	Steube
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Garbarino	Mann	Tenney
Garcia (CA)	Massie	Thompson (PA)
Gibbs	Mast	Tiffany
Gimenez	McCarthy	Timmons
Gohmert	McCaul	Turner
Gonzales, Tony	McClain	Upton
Good (VA)	McClintock	Valadao
Gooden (TX)	McHenry	Van Drew
Granger	McKinley	Van Duyn
Graves (LA)	Meuser	Wagner
Graves (MO)	Miller (IL)	Walberg
Green (TN)	Miller-Meeks	Walorski
Greene (GA)	Moolenaar	Waltz
Griffith	Mooney	Webster (FL)
Grothman	Moore (AL)	Wenstrup
Guest	Moore (UT)	Westerman
Guthrie	Mullin	Williams (TX)
Harris	Murphy (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Harshbarger	Nehls	Wittman
Hartzler	Norman	Womack

NOT VOTING—10

Cheney	Miller (WV)	Weber (TX)
Cloud	Pocan	Zeldin
Gallagher	Sewell	
Gosar	Taylor	

□ 1949

Mr. CARTER of Texas changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GARAMENDI changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin	Deutch (Rice)	Kahele (Correa)
(Arrington)	(NY)	Kelly (PA)
Barragán	Doggett (Beyer)	(Keller)
(Correa)	Doyle, Michael	Kirkpatrick
Bass (Kelly (IL))	F. (Evans)	(Pallone)
Bilirakis	Fallon (Jackson)	Lawson (FL)
(Fleischmann)	Fletcher	(Evans)
Boyle, Brendan	(Wexton)	Mann (LaTurner)
F. (Beyer)	Frankel, Lois	Manning (Beyer)
Brooks (Moore	(Wexton)	McEachin
(AL))	Gohmert	(Wexton)
Buchanan	(Boebert)	Meijer (Moore
(Waltz)	Gonzalez,	(UT))
Cardenas	Vicente	Meng (Kuster)
(Gomez)	(Correa)	Nehls (Jackson)
Carter (TX)	Granger (Van	Pascarell
(Hudson)	Duyn)	(Pallone)
Clarke (NY)	Green (TN)	Payne (Pallone)
(Kelly (IL))	(Fleischmann)	Pfleger (Ellzey)
Crist	Grijalva (Garcia	Raskin
(Wasserman	(IL))	(Ciilline)
Schultz)	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Cuellar (Correa)	(Jeffries)	(Takano)

Rush (Evans)	Speier (Escobar)	Underwood
Ryan (Kildee)	Strickland	(Jeffries)
Salazar	(Jeffries)	Van Drew
(Jackson)	Suozi (Beyer)	(Reschenthaler)
Sessions	Tenney	Wilson (FL)
(Duncan)	(Jackson)	(Ciilline)
Sires (Pallone)	Trone (Connolly)	Yarmuth (Beyer)

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1440

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H.R. 1440.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is accepted.

EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SORROW OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JAMES L. HAGEDORN

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 949

Resolved, That the House, has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable James L. Hagedorn, a Representative from the State of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, and pursuant to House Resolution 949, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable James L. Hagedorn.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 1, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable James L. Hagedorn.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 55, the Emmett Till Antilynching Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote

on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 2116, the CROWN Act of 2022, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated at zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-3499. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Sami D. Said, Air National Guard of the United States, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3500. A letter from the Congressional Assistant III, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Federal Reserve Bank Capital Stock [Regulation I; Docket No.: R-1745] (RIN: 7100-AG13) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3501. A letter from the Chief Innovation Officer, Rural Development Innovation Center, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Direct Single Family Housing Loans and Grants Programs [Docket No.: RRS-21-SFH-0025] (RIN: 0575-AD14) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-3502. A letter from the Chief, Planning and Regulatory Affairs Office, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Child Nutrition Programs: Transitional Standards for Milk, Whole Grains, and Sodium [FNS-2020-0038] (RIN: 0584-AE81) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-3503. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's Major final rule — Affordable Connectivity Program [WC Docket No.: 21-450]; Emergency Broadband Benefit Program [WC Docket No.: 20-445] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3504. A letter from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Schools and Libraries Universal Service Support Mechanism [CC Docket No.: 02-6] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3505. A letter from the OCA Director, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Receipts-Based NRC Size Standards [NRC-2014-0264] (RIN: 3150-AJ51) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-3506. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Venezuela that

was declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3507. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3508. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a final report on the national emergency with respect to Burundi that was declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3509. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Ethiopia Sanctions Regulations received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3510. A letter from the Office of Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Burundi Sanctions Regulations received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-3511. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Secretariat Division, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Updates to References to Individuals with Disabilities [GSAR Case 2021-G529; Docket No.: GSA-GSAR 2022-0006; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 3090-AK50) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-3512. A letter from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inflation Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3513. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Determination of Substantially Equal Periodic Payments [Notice 2022-6] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3514. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2022 Cumulative List of Changes in Section 403(b) Requirements for Section 403(b) Pre-approved Plans [Notice 2022-8] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3515. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2022 Indexed Qualifying Payment Amount (Rev. Proc. 2022-11) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public

Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3516. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — COVID-19 Relief Under Sections 42, 142(d), and 147(d) [Notice 2022-5] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3517. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Mayo Clinic v. United States, 997 F.3d 789 (8th Cir. 2021) [AOD-117979-21] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3518. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revocation of Announcement 2001-33 [Announcement 2021-18] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3519. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Guidance On Reporting Qualified Sick Leave Wages and Qualified Family Leave Wages Paid for Leave Provided in 2021 [Notice 2021-53] received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3520. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Revenue Ruling: 2021 Base Period T-Bill Rate (Rev. Rul. 2021-22) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3521. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's interim final rules — Prescription Drug and Health Care Spending [TD 9958] (RIN: 1545-BQ10) received February 18, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-3522. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Computation of Annual Liability Insurance (Including Self-Insurance), No-Fault Insurance, and Workers' Compensation Settlement Recovery Threshold", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395y(b)(9)(D); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1862(b)(9)(D) (as added by Public Law 112-242, Sec. 202(a)(2)); (126 Stat. 2379); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 950. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3967) to improve health care and benefits for veterans exposed to toxic substances, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-253). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 4588. A

bill to amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to establish a regional technology and innovation hub program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-254). Referred to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 4, February 28, 2022 by Ms. VAN DUYNE on H. Res. 881.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROY, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 6855. A bill to limit the use of funds for the production of films using assets of the Department of State or the Department of Defense under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 6856. A bill to reduce the number of firearms at Transportation Security Administration passenger screening checkpoints by directing the Administrator to carry out a range of activities to inform the public about restrictions regarding the carrying of firearms in sterile areas of airports and to strengthen enforcement of such restrictions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 6857. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the energy credit shall not apply to certain types of energy production on agricultural land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. LONG, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. DUNN, Mr. CURTIS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. PENCE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BENTZ, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. CARL, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 6858. A bill to strengthen United States energy security, encourage domestic production of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOST (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MCKINLEY):
H.R. 6859. A bill to prohibit the use of rare earth minerals originating from Taliban-controlled Afghanistan in United States sold and manufactured components; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. TONKO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RASKIN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. STANTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 6860. A bill to prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities who need long-term services and supports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. GUEST, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana):

H.R. 6861. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for congressional notification regarding major acquisition program breaches, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. CARSON, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 6862. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to exclude information relating to certain evictions from consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6863. A bill to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Memphis, Tennessee, as the "Lt. Col. Luke Weathers, Jr. VA Medical Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota):

H.R. 6864. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to repeal certain antitrust exemptions for ocean common carriers; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. GIBBS):

H.R. 6865. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. WIL-

SON of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN):

H.R. 6866. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide for certain protections against sexual harassment and sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART (for himself, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 6867. A bill to designate the area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as "Oswaldo Payá Way"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. KATKO, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 6868. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6869. A bill to authorize the President of the United States to issue letters of marque and reprisal for the purpose of seizing the assets of certain Russian citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 6870. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow disabled individuals with incurable terminal illnesses listed on the Compassionate Allowance list to receive disability insurance benefits without a waiting period, to prohibit concurrent receipt of disability insurance benefits and unemployment insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATURNER (for himself, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 6871. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PORTER, Ms. ROSS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. MOULTON):

H.R. 6872. A bill to protect election workers and polling places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 6873. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 6874. A bill to establish a program to reduce the reliance of allied European countries on natural gas, petroleum, and nuclear

fuel produced in Russia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SWALWELL (for himself and Mr. EMMER):

H.R. 6875. A bill to update the National Action Plan for Adverse Drug Event Prevention to provide educational information on adverse drug events and pharmacogenomic testing, to improve electronic health records for pharmacogenomic information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHENEY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 6876. A bill to provide authority for the President to authorize the United States Government to lend or lease defense articles to the Government of Ukraine to help bolster Ukraine's defense capabilities and protect its civilian population from potential invasion by the armed forces of the Government of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD:

H. Res. 948. A resolution recognizing the extraordinary challenges faced by patients of color with rare diseases and the need to identify and promote evidenced-based solutions to alleviate the disproportionate burden of rare diseases on these communities and supporting the recognition of the last day in February as "Rare Disease Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM:

H. Res. 949. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable James L. Hagedorn; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 951. A resolution recognizing the 100th anniversary of the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma and the importance of preventing injury and saving more lives from injury around the globe; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. PAYNE, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. RUPERSBERGER):

H. Res. 952. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 28, 2022, as "Rare Disease Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H. Res. 953. A resolution honoring the first responders who acted swiftly on Sunday, January 16, 2022, to ensure the safety of the residents affected by tornadoes that struck southwest Florida; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H. Res. 954. A resolution expressing support for designation of March 3, 2022, as "National Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitu-

tion to enact the accompanying bill, or joint resolution.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 6855.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 6856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 6857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 6858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 6859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 6860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 6861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 6863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COSTA:

H.R. 6864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 6865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 6866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. DIAZ-BALART:

H.R. 6867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 6868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1; Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 6869.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 6870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LATURNER:

H.R. 6871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 which provides Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debt and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 6872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 6873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. SLOTKIN:

H.R. 6874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 6875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Cause 18 (relating to the power to make all law necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 6876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 260: Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. TTUS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 286: Mrs. FISCHBACH and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 304: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 336: Mr. GOLDEN and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 477: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 532: Mr. ELLZEY.

H.R. 568: Mr. GOOD of Virginia.

H.R. 748: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. HARDER of California.

- H.R. 849: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 851: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 859: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 861: Mr. LIEU and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 862: Mr. LIEU and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 955: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 997: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 1001: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 1016: Ms. SALAZAR.
H.R. 1110: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1117: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1127: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 1297: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. CARL.
H.R. 1304: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 1348: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 1365: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1559: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 1585: Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 1636: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1696: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1753: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CORREA, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1816: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1946: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 2051: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2127: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2311: Mr. TORRES of New York and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 2325: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 2465: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2499: Mr. CASTEN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 2519: Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 2549: Mr. MRVAN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2558: Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas and Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 2629: Mr. KAHELE and Ms. OMAR.
H.R. 2638: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2767: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2886: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3031: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 3072: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 3077: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 3079: Mr. JACOBS of New York and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 3165: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 3173: Mr. CAREY, Mr. GALLEGGO, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 3187: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3217: Mr. CAWTHORN.
H.R. 3225: Mr. GARCIA of California.
H.R. 3277: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 3285: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3413: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3474: Mr. BOWMAN and Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 3488: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3522: Mrs. MCBATH and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 3525: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3554: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 3558: Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3932: Ms. DEAN and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS.
H.R. 3938: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3940: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 3944: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. TRONE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3997: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 4003: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4017: Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 4077: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4092: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 4108: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4118: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 4184: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 4239: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
- H.R. 4312: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 4421: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 4457: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4587: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 4603: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 4693: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 4845: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 4853: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. CHU, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 4871: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. OMAR, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MENG, and Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 4903: Mr. COHEN and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5170: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 5218: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 5342: Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 5377: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 5413: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 5441: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 5526: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5562: Mr. COOPER and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 5598: Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. STEIL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
H.R. 5631: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 5632: Mr. LONG and Mrs. MCBATH.
H.R. 5651: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5722: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 5735: Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 5757: Mr. POSEY and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 5775: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 5804: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 5834: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
H.R. 5842: Mr. ALLRED and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 5848: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 5883: Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 5915: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 5974: Mr. JONES and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 5984: Mr. GOMEZ and Ms. ADAMS.
H.R. 6020: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 6023: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6111: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. BERA, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 6132: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 6181: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 6186: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
H.R. 6207: Mr. TRONE, Mr. GOMEZ, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6270: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 6273: Mr. MEIJER and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 6286: Mr. REED.
H.R. 6288: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6299: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 6302: Mr. LAMB and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 6326: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 6375: Ms. PORTER and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 6405: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 6406: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6408: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 6422: Mr. GARCIA of California and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
H.R. 6432: Ms. NORTON and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 6448: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 6494: Mr. LIEU, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 6523: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 6531: Mr. SABLON and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 6599: Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 6612: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 6613: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6615: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6635: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 6636: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 6647: Mr. GIBBS and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 6649: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 6654: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 6659: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LATTI, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 6670: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 6684: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6693: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 6698: Ms. OMAR and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 6699: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 6704: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 6727: Mr. DONALDS, Ms. MACE, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 6730: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 6742: Mr. FALLON, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. BURGESS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CARL, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. BOST.
H.R. 6748: Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LONG, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. NEHLS.
H.R. 6764: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 6766: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 6772: Mr. BABIN and Mr. GARBARINO.
H.R. 6783: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 6785: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. CASTEN.
H.R. 6792: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 6794: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6820: Mr. ISSA and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 6825: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6832: Mr. BROOKS.
H.R. 6835: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 6837: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 6840: Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 6842: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 6846: Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 6852: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 6853: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MENG, Mr. COLE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.J. Res. 13: Mr. CLINE.
H.J. Res. 48: Mr. BERA.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. VARGAS.
H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. KHANNA.
H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. SUOZZI and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H. Res. 29: Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 69: Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H. Res. 289: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
H. Res. 336: Mr. MCCAUL.
H. Res. 366: Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. CALVERT.
H. Res. 741: Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 881: Ms. ROSS, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. BASS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. CARSON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. ADAMS.
H. Res. 888: Mr. MORELLE.
H. Res. 909: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. BACON.
H. Res. 914: Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Res. 915: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CROW, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. VEASEY.
H. Res. 923: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. EMMER,

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. MEIJER, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H. Res. 924: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H. Res. 926: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. TLAIB.

H. Res. 934: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H. Res. 939: Mr. SIRES and Mr. ALLRED.

H. Res. 940: Mr. MOONEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. LONG, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H. Res. 943: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 945: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. COLE.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 1440: Mr. JACOBS of New York.